



Joe Cahill arriving back in Ireland yesterday

## Dublin police release Cahill from detention

From ALAN SMITH in Dublin

Mr Joe Cahill, the militant leader of the Belfast wing of the IRA Provisionals, was released in Dublin last night, after being detained for some hours by Irish Special Branch officers.

A police spokesman said, "I understand Cahill has not been charged and he was completely free to leave." Cahill walked out of the police station to the cheers of his supporters. Three men holding banners and standing across the street from the entrance to the prison cells, saluted, and he was mobbed by supporters.

An Irish army commandant is under arrest and other officers are being questioned by Army Intelligence in the Republic. The arrest followed inquiries relating to Northern Ireland, it is understood. The commandant is being held in Sarsfield Barracks, Limerick. An army spokesman said in Dublin, "There is an officer under arrest, and since the matter is now sub judice we cannot say any more at this stage."

The news about Cahill's detention came as a surprise to the IRA, and to the hordes of pressmen waiting for him, and even to the police at the Bridewell Garda station where he was taken for questioning. Mr Myles Shevlin, Cahill's solicitor and friend, said after a 45-minute discussion with his client that he had been informed by the Special Branch that Cahill was to be detained under Section 30 of Ireland's Offences against the State Act — the Republic's version of the Special Powers Act. Section 30 covers membership of an "illegal organisation" and the Irish legal euphemism for the IRA.

The arrest of Cahill had caused a ripple of pleasure among the authorities in Northern Ireland. No one was particularly anxious, however, to display this pleasure until Cahill's ultimate fate was known. "If we were to start saying how wonderful this positive attitude of the Southern Government was, and all that sort of thing, they might well release him after 24 hours, and then where would we be?" said a spokesman.

The first reaction of the Provisionals in Dublin was of stunned disbelief. Mr Rory O'Brady, president of the Kevin Street Sinn Féin — the political wing of the Provisionals — said the move was a "stab in the back" and an expression of the "Irish Prime Minister's willingness to assist Mr Heath and the British Government in their attempt to crush the resistance to British tyranny in the Six Counties. Mr Lynch, his Government, and their own Leinster House administration can now be clearly recognised by the Irish people and the whole world for what it is — a puppet regime which carries out England's mandate in Ireland."

The arrest came after Cahill left his Aer Lingus jet at Dublin. More than 100 passengers had left the flight from New York at Shannon, and some 30 journalists had joined the flight there for the 45-minute trip to Dublin. Cahill was relaxed and chatty on the aircraft and exploiting the chance for publicity for all it was worth. He denied that he had ever said that he was going to the

United States to raise funds to buy arms for shooting British soldiers. Asked about his reaction to the recent deaths of a young baby and 14-year-old girl in the Ulster troubles, he said that it was a tragedy that anyone should lose his life — "even British soldiers."

Responsibility for all these deaths rests on the doorstep of Britain, which is responsible for the partition of Ireland," he said. He said that he intended to go back to the North in the near future. He had to report to "headquarters staff" on his mission to America, but he would not necessarily be reporting in Dublin.

On the ultimatum given by the Provisional IRA which expired at midnight on Wednesday, he said: "This is a directive given by HQ and it will be carried out."

He added that he had no doubt that his barring from the United States had been encouraged by the British Government. Under the procedure of appeal it was possible for him to go through various courts, and it was also

possible that he might have had to go to the Supreme Court, which could have taken "anything up to seven months." "I did not feel that I could be away from the cause for that long," he said.

He said that if he had been let into America "quite normally," he would have been little or no notice taken of him. "By this action we have got fantastic publicity," he said.

Finally, asked when he thought he would see his wife again, Mr Cahill, who has seven children, said: "Lord knows."

Meanwhile, Mr Paddy Kennedy, the Republican Labour MP for Belfast Central at Stormont, left Dublin yesterday for New York on a 30-day fund-raising tour of the US. Mr Kennedy created a stir in Belfast last month when he appeared at a press conference with Joe Cahill at the same time as the British Army was announcing that it had indicted a major defeat on the IRA.

Mr Kennedy said that the aim of his trip was to counteract British propaganda on Ulster and to raise funds for relief work. "They money will not be used for the purchase of arms," he said. "It is for helping men on the run and the

## Parliament recalled to debate N. Ireland

By FRANCIS BOYD, Political Correspondent

Parliament will meet on September 22 to debate Northern Ireland. The Commons will sit for two days and the Lords will decide their own timetable.

It has been assumed that the Commons debate will be on a motion for the adjournment but the Government has decided to table some other motion — approving the approach to Mr Lynch and the Maudling proposals for talks between all groups in Ulster.

The recall decision followed a Cabinet meeting. Mr Heath wrote to Mr Wilson, who has twice asked for a recall, and to Mr Thorpe, who is equally anxious for a debate.

Labour will see the Government's decision as a response to Mr Wilson's demand, but Ministers claim that they have always had the possibility of a recall in mind.

Although the Government does not say so everybody concerned with Irish affairs knows that there is now a risk of civil war in Ulster — which might lead to pressure on the Repub-

lican Government to support the minority with its armed forces.

The official case for recall is the development of events — the Heath-Lynch talks with the prospect of more meetings, the Maudling plan and (though Ministers do not make much of this) the Wilson plan.

The timing of the recall is a matter of some importance. The Liberal Assembly to take place at Scarborough and let Mr Maudling get on with his talks. He is to meet members of the Alliance Party of Northern Ireland at the Home Office on Monday.

Some of Mr Wilson's proposals — made in a speech at Wexford on Wednesday on the "machinery of government" — are said to have been discussed between Whitehall and Stormont since Mr Faulkner's visit to Mr Heath last night.

But the Government does not care for Mr Wilson's suggestion that there should be a British Minister of Cabinet rank stationed in Belfast in a liaison rôle. Ministers in such a rôle may become little more than ambassadors, and in Whitehall's view there is already close

liaison with Stormont. Moreover the Home Secretary, Mr Maudling, is second only in status to Mr Heath.

The calling-in of arms in private hands, with very limited exceptions, which Mr Wilson also recommended, is regarded as desirable but difficult.

It is also recommended that licences in present circumstances there would be a risk of guns "going underground" and thus of perpetuating fear.

Stormont is at present reviewing the licensing system and Whitehall does not underestimate the serious danger of attempting to assess how imminent it might be.

If the Maudling talks were to succeed on the basis of a permanent guarantee of minority rights legislation designed to secure the guarantee which permanence could be assured would have to be discussed with Stormont.

Mr Powell is to speak at a Unionist meeting in Omagh, County Tyrone, tomorrow.



## Drug 'gave girls cancer'

By a Medical Correspondent

A drug given to women during pregnancy may cause a rare type of cancer in their daughters many years later, the "British Medical Journal," warned yesterday.

The cancer has been found among girls aged 15 to 22 in New England, and has been linked to the drug stilboestrol, which was given to their mothers for threatened miscarriages.

Doctors fear that we may be on the verge of another thalidomide disaster. The observations from New England are likely to result in a flood of information from other countries from doctors who have formerly been at a loss to explain their findings.

The drug is not in favour any longer as a treatment for miscarriage, though it is used to suppress lactation. It was widely used in Britain and elsewhere between 1948 and 1955.

In 12 out of the 13 cases observed in New England there appeared to be a clear correlation between the use of the drug and the subsequent development of the cancerous condition. The treatment has proved successful so far in the majority of cases, but one girl has died.

The tumour, a sarcoma of the vagina, is extremely rare in young women and the seven cases which originally sounded the alarm were more than the total number recorded in adolescents from anywhere in the world before 1945.

Stilboestrol is used in the food industry to aid the fattening process in veal and poultry. Its rôle in this respect should be re-examined, says the "BMJ". It is injected under the ear in calves and into the back of the heads of chickens — areas chosen so that the drug does not enter human food. But there have been reports of men being feminised through eating affected meat.

Stilboestrol is known from experiments on animals to be capable of causing cancer, but none of the mothers has developed cancer of the genital tract or breast. It is thought that the drug started a process in the foetus which was accelerated as a result of the natural increase in female sex hormones when the affected girls reached puberty.

Several of the patients have sisters who are similarly at risk; they are being carefully watched for signs of the disease.

Oral contraceptives also contain synthetic sex hormones, but they are quite distinct from stilboestrol, the Journal comments.

## Lending ceiling goes

THE CEILING on lending by banks and finance houses is to be removed by the Government today, the Chancellor of the Exchequer told a meeting in Leeds last night. Collective agreements on interest rates by the London and Scottish clearing banks will also be abolished. Mr Barber called these moves "a milestone in Britain's monetary history."

(Report, page 14)

## Philanthropist

MR BILL ALTY, a widower, aged 67, who lives in an old people's bungalow at Croston, near Ormskirk, collected a £28,000 pool win yesterday and gave it all away. His six children and a close friend got £4,000 each.

## QE2 trips

CUNARD (newly taken over by Trafalgar House Investments) is offering transatlantic round voyages in the QE2 this autumn for the price of a one-way ticket. A 12-day tourist class trip from Southampton to New York and back, with a night's stay on board in New York and a sightseeing tour, will cost £146. The minimum one-way fare to New York is £134.

## Sewell hunt

THE HUNT for Frederick Sewell switched to Birmingham yesterday. The police moved into the Moseley area when a grey Mini-van, stolen at Ross-on-Wye shortly after a police chase in which Sewell was "sighted," was found.

## Booby-trap bomb kills captain, Cahill deputy for US

Wilson upsets Ulster Unionists, page 6. Leader comment, page 12

## Internment issue

From the comments of SD and LP members in Dublin, it would seem that the party is likely to accept tripartite talks at which they are not initially represented directly — though the party's eventual sticking point would almost certainly be the issue of internment.

Mr Lynch, it would seem, has been manoeuvring to get himself into a position where he can accept a firm invitation to talks — coming from Downing Street, notwithstanding his earlier unwillingness to talk unless the Northern Irish position was also fully represented.

By obtaining the support of Mr Fitt, and by the tactic of talking extensively to SD and LP members in advance, Mr Lynch is in a position to attend talks and claim that he himself indirectly represents that part of the Northern Irish community which he says Mr Falkner cannot represent. It remains to be seen whether Downing Street will offer a firm date for a meeting on this basis, though there is a strong feeling in Dublin that such a meeting is very likely.

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## 10 pc rise in price of some houses

By STEWART FLEMING

over the past 12 months, while increases for modern semi-detached houses have reached almost 20 per cent in some cases. The Bristol and West Society reports increases of between 7 per cent and 15 per cent. It is possible to pay as much as £15,000 for a flat in Bristol.

The picture is less uniform in the North. The Leicester Permanent reports that prices have lagged behind in the North-west and Scotland, although there are now signs that the rate of increase is accelerating. There is a strong demand and prices are rising in the North-east and Yorkshire.

Building societies based in the Midlands and Birmingham also report a shortage of houses, with prices increasing by at least 10 per cent, although the Nationwide society says that the market is less buoyant and in some areas of the Midlands and North-east, where unemployment is high.

The building societies agree that the availability of mortgages and the shortage of houses stemming from last year's depression in the building industry are two factors behind the rise in prices. However, some societies report a shortage of "used" properties for sale.

The Burnley Building Society cites the "prevailing optimism about this year's Budget" and the recent mini-Budget as a source of demand and fears that the increased number of new buildings started will not be enough to ease the shortage. It suggests that inflation is

playing a part, and that house hunters are aware that it is better to buy this year than pay 10 per cent to 15 per cent more in 12 months' time.

The society also suggests that the Government's rent policy will persuade many tenants to consider buying a home. It also says that building costs are rising at the rate of 1 per cent per month, and the cost of building land is increasing — in some areas by 15 per cent in the past four months — and concludes that the price of both new and secondhand houses will continue to rise. The Coventry Economic Building Society takes the same view, forecasting "a similar or perhaps slightly smaller rise in prices in 1972."

One factor not mentioned in the survey is the fall in the mortgage rate expected early next month. Some societies fear that cheaper finance will only aggravate the shortage by tempting more house hunters into the market.

Some societies do not appear happy with the trends. The Abbey National says that "the most alarming feature is the exceptionally high prices being paid for previous 'white elephants' and slightly inferior properties. Some caution is needed in dealing with unduly inflated prices."

The building societies, after two years of rationing mortgages because funds were not available, may soon find themselves turning down prospective purchasers, even though they have funds to lend, because they do not like the quality of the property.

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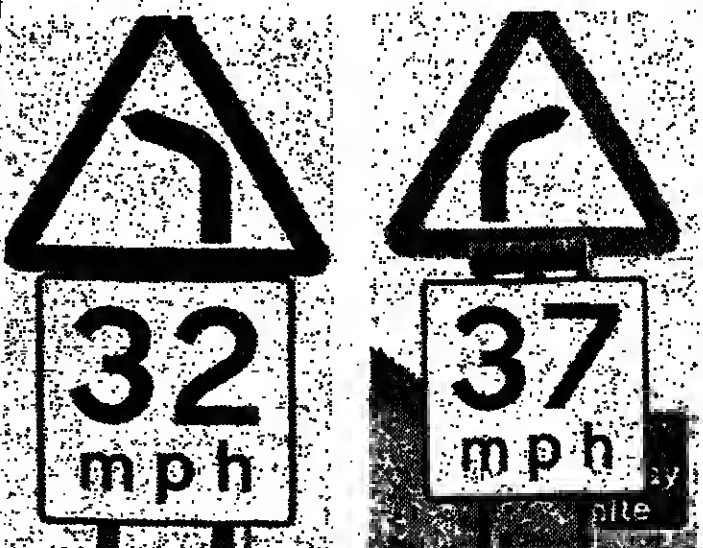
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## Choose a number ...any number

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

SIGNS on sections of a motorway interchange on the M1 near Manchester show advisory speed limits with the unusual figures of 32 and 37 mph.

Yesterday sharply differing explanations for the new limits were offered by the transport section of the Department of the Environment and the department's local road construction unit at Preston.

The road construction unit said the limit signs on the Worsley Interchange had been designed to prepare the way for metrication. The limits of 32 and 37 are the nearest equivalents to 50 and

60 kilometres per hour. But the Department in London said any resemblance of the figures to kilometre equivalents was "purely coincidental." The psychological effect of an odd number was much greater, he said providing a better warning for motorists. No metrication work was being done now.

Back at the road construction unit, the spokesman said the figures had been chosen because they were trying to be consistent. If instead they had started with 35 mph and subsequently had to reduce it to 32 after metrication "some-one would complain that they had lost three miles per hour." We all know metrication is coming, he said.

## Lucas men to stay out

By our own Reporter

The motor industry is agitated after the decision of Joseph Lucas, maintenance engineers, last night to strike. The company supplies components to the whole industry.

The three-week-old strike holiday pay has shut nine of the company's factories in Birmingham area and made other workers idle.

Lucas men had been asked to manufacture some tools without windscreen wipers and other components re-scheduled assembly.

The Lucas men are among the Amalgamated Union Engineering Workers which ordered them to return to work.

Offs spread, back page

## TV, radio—2

News 5.4 Women 11.15  
5.58.16 Business 14.15  
6.15.16.17.18.19.20.21.22.23.24.25.26.27.28.29.30.31.32.33.34.35.36.37.38.39.40.41.42.43.44.45.46.47.48.49.50.51.52.53.54.55.56.57.58.59.60.61.62.63.64.65.66.67.68.69.70.71.72.73.74.75.76.77.78.79.80.81.82.83.84.85.86.87.88.89.90.91.92.93.94.95.96.97.98.99.100.

classified: 8, 16, 17-19

Leicester Permanent Building Society

Head Office: Oakby, Leicester LE2 4PF. Branch Office addresses — see telephone directory.



# Nixon foresees new era in American foreign policy

From RICHARD SCOTT: Washington, September 9

For the world beyond the United States, the real message contained in President Nixon's address to the joint session of Congress today is that America has entered a new era in its economic relations with the rest of the world.

Mr Nixon made it clear that the essential feature of this new era will be that the United States will concentrate more of its energy and resources on its own domestic problems and devote less to assisting the world outside. There is no need to use such terms as neo-isolationism to suggest that Mr Nixon's message today could be of the first importance to the world outside. He pointed out that for the past 25 years the United States had borne the principal burden of free world defence, of foreign aid, of helping old nations back on to their feet and new nations to take their first, sometimes faltering, steps.

## US not 'putting screw on Japan'

From our own Correspondent: Washington,

September 9 The Japanese are also anxious to discuss the implications of the visit to Peking and China's seat at the UN.

The strained atmosphere had not been improved by the leakage to Tokyo of the advanced text of the speech Mr Rogers gave today. The speech had already evoked strong criticism in Tokyo for its blunt request for a reevaluation of the yen.

Undeterred by this reaction, Mr Rogers went ahead with the text as prepared. He did not indicate how much the US thought the yen should be revalued. But clearly the 5 or 6 per cent which resulted from last week's "floating" of the yen is not regarded as enough.

Mr Rogers also called on the Japanese to lift restrictions on imports and foreign capital; to increase "a satisfactory level of development aid; and to curb their expanding exports.

Mr Rogers said that these steps had become necessary in view of Japan's chronic surplus on the trade balance. Last year the value of Japanese exports exceeded that of imports by more than \$1,000 million.

Mr Rogers gave no indication when the 10 per cent import surcharge would be lifted. He said this would depend on Japanese trade policies and the refusal of the Government to stabilise the yen at a realistic rate; and on the Japanese side, the sudden dramatic reversal of American foreign policy in relation to Peking, and Mr Nixon's new economic policies, without adequate warning to Tokyo in either case.

Although the main subjects for discussion will be economic

## Scope for British lobbying at Nassau

By our Diplomatic Correspondent

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Barber, will be leading the British delegation at the Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference in Nassau on September 22-24. It was announced last night that the meeting may be of value as a curtain raiser to the annual meeting of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund on September 27 in Washington.

With the dollar crisis still unresolved, Britain and Canada, as two of the members of the Group of Ten, may be able to test out ideas for the World Bank gathering when they meet their colleagues from the other 29 Commonwealth countries.

Since the Commonwealth block of 31 Governments represents about a quarter of the World Bank's membership, it could constitute a useful lobbying group. This proved the case last year when the Commonwealth Finance Ministers met in Cyprus and concerted ideas on Special Drawing Rights, after being from Mr Barber, before going to the World Bank meeting in Copenhagen.

For the Bahamas meeting Mr Barber and his team will be joined by Lord Latham, one of the Ministers at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. When he goes on to Washington he will be joined by the Governor of the Bank of England, Sir Leslie O'Brien and Mr C. J. Moore, who is an alternate governor of the IMF.

The Chancellor's party for the meetings includes the Minister of State at the Treasury, Mr Terence Higgins, and the permanent secretary, Sir Douglas Allen.

## Berlin talks run into difficulty

From NORMAN CROSSLAND: Bonn, September 9

The German negotiations on implementing the Four-Power Berlin agreement have evidently run into difficulties. Today's meeting in East Berlin between Herr Bahr, State secretary to Cancellor Brandt's office, and Herr Kohl, an East German State secretary, ended after three hours, and Herr Bahr flew back to Bonn to report.

It had been expected that the talks, the second round since the Berlin agreement was signed, would go on until tomorrow. Forty minutes after the meeting began, Herr Bahr drove to West Berlin and from the Federal Government's office in the city spoke by telephone to Herr Ebnke, the Minister-in-Charge of the Chancellery in Bonn. He then went back to East Berlin.

At lunchtime Herr Bahr left the meeting, was driven straight to the airport, and after arriving in Bonn, flew by helicopter to see the Chancellor.

A meeting between Herr Mueller, an official of the West Berlin Senate, and Herr Kohl, East German official, was similarly short-lived. This, too, was taking place in East Berlin, and after a few hours Herr Mueller was summoned back to West Berlin to consult the mayor, Herr Schuetz.

Herr Bahr's negotiations concern putting into practice the principle of unimpeded access to the city from West Germany, as outlined by the Four Powers. The other talks are dealing with visits to East Berlin and East Germany by West Berliners.

A statement issued after the Bahr-Kohl meeting said that a date for continuing the negotiations would be announced shortly. The other talks are to be resumed next Tuesday.

After arriving in Bonn, Herr Bahr said, in reply to a question, that he would not describe the situation as a crisis.

It is thought that the trouble may again be caused by the German text of the Four-Power agreement. This is the text or rather texts—one East German and the other West German.

The East Germans are believed to be objecting to the word Bindungen (ties) to describe the relationship between West Berlin and West Germany. This appears in the West German text. According to the East Germans the word should be Verbindungen (links).

● Herr Kohl (right) and Herr Bahr shaking hands — before the meeting

doing they would ease the burden now carried by the United States.

United States troops should remain in Europe, Mr Luns said. "It is the tangible proof that an attack on Western Europe would at once involve the United States. It is essential to the credibility of the Atlantic Alliance."

Credibility is not ensured just by presence of US troops but by their presence in such large numbers that Western Europe cannot be quickly overrun.

A joint Anglo-French nuclear force for the defence of Europe was not impossible, Mr Luns predicted.

"The big barrier remains the

British High Commissioner in Malta, Sir Duncan Watson, has now presented the British Government's formal protest at the imposition of Customs duties on fuel for British military units based on the island. But the action appears to be no more than a necessary formality, and the protest has by implication already been rejected or ignored.

The fact is that Mr Mintoff's Administration will continue with the Customs duties and other puppets measures intended to quicken the diplomatic pace, whether Whitehall registers public protests or not. In terms of realistic diplomacy, the obvious question is what countermeasures London may have at its disposal to exert counter-pressure on Mr Mintoff.

Taking the situation which has arisen sometimes on the autobahn access route to West Berlin as a precedent of a kind, it is obvious that there might be some scope for counter-pressure by Britain in the Malta situation.

But no such measures appear to be contemplated in Whitehall at the present time, even though the Maltese action in

With the United States Sixth Fleet and the powerful Italian and French forces, NATO had superiority in the Mediterranean. Luns said. The French were making a major contribution in the defence of the area, although they remained absent from NATO's integrated military command structure.

If the French were not, as they are, faithful political allies and playing a full rôle in the alliance, the situation could have been much worse," Mr Luns said.

He suggested that the Western European allies should not only maintain their strength but increase it in so

Mr Luns said Greece was an essential link in NATO. Although some people say that membership was now politically disadvantageous to NATO, some member countries would feel very isolated if Greece were not there. "The Greeks are playing their full part in the alliance, and they are not bent on exporting their system as the Communists are," he observed.

Mr Luns said that the British Embassy in Montevideo has reported that at a political meeting a bulletin announcing that Mr Jackson had been released had been "thundered" among the crowd. We naturally hope the bulletin is authentic, and that it foreshadows Mr Jackson's prompt release, but it is too early to comment on its authenticity.

Meanwhile, the British Embassy is pressing the Uruguayan authorities to renew their efforts to find Mr Jackson by means of a vigorous police search. The optimistic view of what is going on now in Uruguay is that events are proceeding according to a scenario.

Weather, 10 32 Film: "The Quare Fellow," with Patrick McGovern, Sylvia Syms. 12 30 a.m. News. Weather in French.

MIDLANDS (ATV)—9 30 a.m.—12 45 p.m. Trades Union Congress. 2 15-3 45 p.m. Racing from Doncaster. 2 30, 3 0, 3 30 races. 3 35 Tomorrow's Horoscope. 3 40 Women Today. 4 10 Julia. 4 15 News. 4 20 Today. 4 25 Eamonn Andrews. 5 50 News. 6 00 ATV Today. 6 05 Crossroads. 6 10 Legend of Jesse James. 7 00 Tomorrow's Horoscope. 7 05 News. 7 10 Mannix. 8 00 Kate. 10 00 News. 10 30 Film: "The Two Faces of Dr. Jekyll," with Paul Massie, Christopher Lee.

NORTHERN (Granada)—9 30 a.m.—12 45 p.m. Trades Union Congress. 2 15-3 45 p.m. Racing from Doncaster. 2 30, 3 0, 3 30 races. 3 40 News. 3 45 News. 4 10 News. 4 15 News. 4 20 News. 4 25 News. 4 30 News. 4 35 News. 4 40 News. 4 45 News. 4 50 News. 4 55 News. 5 00 News. 5 05 News. 5 10 News. 5 15 News. 5 20 News. 5 25 News. 5 30 News. 5 35 News. 5 40 News. 5 45 News. 5 50 News. 5 55 News. 6 00 News. 6 05 News. 6 10 News. 6 15 News. 6 20 News. 6 25 News. 6 30 News. 6 35 News. 6 40 News. 6 45 News. 6 50 News. 6 55 News. 7 00 News. 7 05 News. 7 10 News. 7 15 News. 7 20 News. 7 25 News. 7 30 News. 7 35 News. 7 40 News. 7 45 News. 7 50 News. 7 55 News. 8 00 News. 8 05 News. 8 10 News. 8 15 News. 8 20 News. 8 25 News. 8 30 News. 8 35 News. 8 40 News. 8 45 News. 8 50 News. 8 55 News. 9 00 News. 9 05 News. 9 10 News. 9 15 News. 9 20 News. 9 25 News. 9 30 News. 9 35 News. 9 40 News. 9 45 News. 9 50 News. 9 55 News. 10 00 News. 10 05 News. 10 10 News. 10 15 News. 10 20 News. 10 25 News. 10 30 News. 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# Churches give £80,000 to aid minorities

From our Correspondent, Geneva, September 9

The World Council of Churches today announced grants totalling £80,000 for oppressed racial groups in southern Africa, the United States, Latin America, Europe, and Asia. It said the 17 organisations that will benefit from the new grant were all "actively engaged in combating white racism."

## Human rights central

From PETER NISSEWAND

Salisbury, September 9

The Christian Council of Churches said today that human rights must be central, and then into any settlement negotiation between Britain and Rhodesia. In a statement issued after a general meeting of the council in Gwelo, the council said it wished to "assist those concerned in the struggle where these rights are not in fact exist."

It is not merely a matter of "give and take" bargaining on questions of trade and aid, but of fundamental principles of human dignity, freedom and justice," the council said. "It is not enough to talk of human rights in Christian language and to talk of justice and democracy where these rights do not in fact exist."

The council said the chosen of the people in Parliament, the trades unions, and other voluntary organisations should be involved in settlement discussions. Britain's five principles for a settlement must be acceptable both word and spirit, it said. "Christians could not be content with a settlement in which the rights of those concerned had no voice."

There must be no first- and second-class citizenship on the basis of what is called race; all peoples must have full and equal rights," the council said. "While we hope for a settlement, our prayer is that there be no sacrifice of human rights and rights."

The grant is almost certain to incur charges of "interference" in domestic policies, perhaps not so much from South Africa and Portugal as from other states seemingly free of racism.

In Canada the Inuit Tapirist Eskimo movement receives over £1,000, and Mr Cesar Chavez and his grape pickers of California get the same. Also in America, the Malcolm X Liberation University gets £3,000, as does the Southern Election Fund, which supports black political candidates.

But by far the greatest amount — £52,000 — goes to southern Africa. It includes liberation movements in Angola, Mozambique, and South-West Africa, and a group in Zambia. The People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola gets a large share with a grant of just over £10,000.

### Concept

The World Council explained: "The basic concept of the special fund is to assist in the process by which the racially oppressed and powerless people of the world are enabled to become powerful, to be self-reliant, and to determine for themselves the social system under which they want to live."

This is the first council grant to organisations in North America, the area from which it draws most of its money.

In Latin America, Indian organisations in Paraguay, Bolivia, and Colombia will get £3,000 to help their work as minorities.

In Europe, £4,000 is being given to four groups — the Free University for Black Studies and the Europe-Africa Research Committee, both in Britain, the French Anti-Apartheid Committee, and the Belgian Anti-Apartheid Committee.

THE symbols of a decade of independence and Pan-African commitment glitter on the hillside of Kampala — an elegant House of Parliament, an opulent hotel and conference centre erected exclusively for Africa's leaders, a building for Uganda's political party, and a formidable national bank.

Chiselled into the stone wall around Parliament in three-foot letters is a legend to remind passers of the dream of a new prosperous black-ruled Ugandan nation that rose as freedom from white colonial control approached: "Independence, October 9, 1962." But these emblems of hope have suddenly turned into mocking symbols of failure for a nation of 10 million people which sees national unity fade a little more each day.

The Parliament is empty, closed by the military coup in January. The conference hall is also empty — no African leader of any stature would come to Kampala today. The former ruling party has dissolved, having given not a trace of opposition to the military takeover. Construction of its headquarters has been halted, leaving an 11-storey skeleton of a building in the middle of the city.

The only political issue seriously debated today is the restoration of the semi-feudal, tribal kingdoms which were supposed to give way to the nation-state of Uganda. Tribal tensions, suppressed under the civilian Government, have flared into the open, leading to the slaughter of more than 1,000 soldiers in fighting within the army.

The country's finances are in

Writing from Kampala, JIM HOAGLAND examines a nation's failure to live up to the promise of its independence

# Uganda's dream of unity fades

chaos. Uganda will spend 40 per cent less on building schools this year than last, 70 per cent less on hospitals and health clinics, and 300 per cent more on buying guns.

There will be a year of negative economic growth — that is, population increases will exceed the expected 3 per cent rise in economic production — in a country that had been one of Africa's modest economic success stories.

"We are not slipping backward," a Ugandan civil servant said who was asked about the apparent retrenchment of Uganda. "We are galloping backward."

Uganda's failure to live up to its promise involves more than the overthrow of an inept civilian Government by military men obviously ill-suited to run a State containing delicate social balances. The country is at the moment an extreme example of the problems that afflict a number of African countries that have had to try to restore a delicate balance of social balances.

Some of Africa's broad and interrelated problems that are seen clearly in the recent events in Uganda include:

The dilemma of civilian leaders, who must centralise power under themselves to

rule effectively. But they thereby destroy alternate centres of civilian power and make it simple for coups to succeed.

The uncertain nature of the institutions Africans have inherited from the colonialists, especially the armies, which in some cases have consisted of little more than local mercenaries for hire.

The weakness of national unity in comparison to tribal unity, especially in times of stress and hardship, when the tribe provides the only guarantee of security for many Africans.

These problems all existed in Uganda before January 25, the day General Amin deposed Milton Obote. The coup was depicted by some on the Left as part of an imperialist plot to restore a pro-British regime.

The Right took it as a welcome riddance of the socialistic Obote and the arrival of a conservative Government that would cater to Western investment and restore business confidence.

But Amin's failure to demonstrate that he had any idea what to do, tends to support the view that the coup was a panic, sudden reaction, out of fear for his life or because he saw a good chance for personal power.

Amin has disappointed the

business community by doing nothing to reverse the financial deterioration that had begun under Obote. He has in fact accelerated it and no significant investment from abroad has come into Uganda since the coup.

The conditions that led to today's political vacuum were in many ways created by Obote, who narrowed the base of his support by discarding institutions he did not trust or could not manipulate.

Parliament became a rubber stamp that he ignored. He made Uganda a one-party State and then effectively dismantled his own party when it began to produce potential rivals for power. Finally, after an assassination attempt, he sidestepped his own Cabinet.

Obote had attempted to bring the army more firmly under his control and reshape it by rapidly promoting officers from his own Langi tribe and from the Acholi. This has had a grim result as Amin's own northern tribesmen have been systematically killing Acholi and Langi soldiers since June.

The wave of killings seems to have halted in the past few weeks. "There is just no one left to kill," said a foreigner with good contacts in the Government. A diplomat added, "We don't know of any Acholi or Langi

officers left in the army. There may be a lieutenant or two somewhere, but that would be about all."

Before the coup, the two tribes accounted for at least 25 per cent of the officer corps and one third of the enlisted ranks. Another authoritative observer estimates that the total of soldiers killed or chased away from their units stands at 2,000.

One of the clichés in the third world is that coups change only the men at the top and Governments continue to function because the Civil Service continues to handle the important matters. Coups in Africa have tended by and large to strengthen the rôle of civil servants in decision making, as soldiers seek technical advice.

At first, it appeared that the Uganda coup might produce the same effect. Amin appointed a civilian Cabinet composed largely of civil servants with reputations for expertise in their areas. But in the past month it has become clear that Amin is no longer listening to the civilians whom he has criticised in scathing terms. He is depending on advice from the handful of military men he trusts and who, like himself, have little education.

"The civil servants kept coming back day after day with the same hard problems that

needed decisions," one observer said. "The problems wouldn't go away, so Amin has made the civil servants go away."

Monetary experts say that Uganda's present Budget deficit will perhaps double last year's £41 millions. Sixty per cent of the deficit is being financed by Bank of Uganda credits to the Government, a formula that means, in effect, that the Government is printing money without anything to back it up.

Investment came to a halt in Uganda in October, 1969, when Obote indicated he would follow a more Socialist line. In May, 1970, he announced a hasty and poorly worked out scheme to nationalise 85 firms.

The business community welcomed Amin's announcement that he wanted private investment and would reverse the nationalisations. But since then the Government has failed to come out with any investment code, and, I understand, not a cent of American or European investment has come into the country since the coup.

"Obote was sending the country to bankruptcy one way, now Amin is doing it in another," one British resident of Kampala said. "We will see if bankruptcy is less painful under capitalism than under socialism, or if it is all the same." — Washington Post.

## Chinese in puzzle of 10,000 poles

CHINA has moved more than 10,000 bamboo poles to the Sino-Hongkong border area, provoking speculation that she may be planning to build a wall.

The "Star" newspaper in Hongkong said that the Peking Government was believed to be erecting a bamboo barrier to stop the increasing tide of young refugees going to Hongkong.

Sources said that there was no sign yet of wall-building and the poles could be used for other construction work. If the Chinese wanted to stop youths fleeing to Hongkong, they might be expected to set up a wall along the shore of Deep Bay, which "freedom swimmers" used as a base.

## Malik on tightrope over Peking

From BETTY PILKINGTON: United Nations (N.Y.), September 9

The element of unpredictability in the twenty-sixth General Assembly, convening a week on Tuesday, is virtually certain to be greater and more engrossing than it has been for a long, long time.

Much of this unknown derives from the issue of Chinese representation — not merely in the final outcome but also in the early procedural plays and, as the debate proceeds, the disclosure of political shifts among member States.

One delegation whose position on the issue is of special concern is that of Indonesia, whose Foreign Minister, Mr. Malik, will preside over the coming Assembly (his "election," on the opening day, is entirely pro formal).

Constitutionally, the President is the servant of the whole Assembly and divests himself of both personal and national bias. Historically, presiding officers have leaned over backward to

observe this principle and nobody expects a break in the pattern.

But observers have noted that there is more than a little irony in the fact that the Assembly at which Peking may make a triumphant return is to be shepherded by the Foreign Minister of a nation that six years ago engineered a Chinese tragedy.

Technically, diplomatic relations between Peking and Jakarta have never been broken, but they are frozen, and the atmosphere is not good. However, it appears that Indonesia, after avoiding commitment on the issue for the past three years, will say yes to seating Peking — but, if the Nationalists consent to staying on as Formosa (not as China) she would evidently vote to keep them in.

Every move of the President,

as he takes first the Steering Committee and then the Assembly through one procedural maze after another on the issue, will be watched for anything resembling a lapse into partisanship. But, with an issue as polarised as Chinese representation he can hardly avoid alienating many delegations no matter how he moves.

Mr Malik is regarded as a reasonably good parliamentarian, although he is said to be worried about the adequacy of his English. Nor is this his only hang-up at the moment.

He has to ask himself such questions as: "What keeps the UN's political machinery from breaking down altogether?" Or, "How can I, in a short time, learn enough about the thinking, the temperament, of certain key delegates to avoid unnecessary run-ins?"

He can, of course, call on

many good hands within the Secretariat, from U Thant down. These, he says, are "in command."

The permanent Indonesian mission will not be enlarged per se nor will the Indonesian delegation to the Assembly, but Jakarta is supplying a bevy of advisers who understand Mr Malik's thinking and can help ease him round a politically awkward turn.

The UN supplies him with an office, a social secretary, a press secretary, and a limousine with driver. But much of the necessary entertaining must be done out of pocket (his Government's), and the same goes for the rent and upkeep of a second home here in New York (he has a modest apartment on the Upper East Side). Moreover, Jakarta continues his salary as Foreign Minister.

Madame Malik is a member

of Parliament, and while she will be in New York for most of the next three months she will be returning now and then to Jakarta. None of their five children will be with them for any length of time, although some may come for a visit.

Mr Malik is a self-taught man. His formal schooling did not go beyond the primary grades, but the compensating factor has been his wide reading — especially in politics, history, and economics. He is an amateur photographer and a collector of painting, porcelains, and bronzes.

He was a working journalist soon after leaving school; and the press bureau he founded in Java in 1937, at the age of 20, later became the Antara News Agency.

Mr Malik was active in political organisation and party literature up to the time of his appointment as Ambassador to the Soviet Union and Poland in November, 1959. At the time of the crisis of autumn, 1965, he joined forces with General Suharto, and in March, 1966, was appointed Foreign Minister.

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## HOME NEWS

## Labour's Europeans find 'Tory terms' worthy of support

By HELLA PICK

The Common Market membership terms "can honourably be supported by the Labour Party," that is the view of Mr Roy Jenkins, Mr George Thomson, Mr Harold Wilson, and other pro-Market members in the Labour Party said a long statement issued yesterday by the Labour Committee for Europe.

They strongly contradict the slogan, "No entry on Tory terms," which was used to sum up the background paper issued by the National Executive of the Labour Party at the weekend.

Mr Jenkins expressed the majority view of the Labour Party, which is that the Labour Party is not anti-Market nor anti-European. It rejected the membership terms obtained by Mr Jenkins.

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Gennadi Rozhdestvensky conducting the Leningrad Philharmonic Orchestra at a rehearsal in the Albert Hall for last night's Promenade Concert. (Pictures by Frank Martin)

## Lack of regional policy 'is block to Wales in EEC'

By MICHAEL LAKE

FIVE Welsh Labour MPs published a pamphlet yesterday which amounts to a broadside against British membership of the Common Market. The pamphlet puts telling arguments based on one of the biggest, if not the biggest, failure of the EEC—the lack of a workable regional policy. All five Welshmen argue that British membership will increase the economic gap between peripheral Wales and the industrial European axis.

Mr Neil Kinnock, the member for Bedwellty, encapsulates the overall problem best. "The keystone of EEC economic thinking and action is that industrial location, manpower, prices, and all the other commercial decisions should be dictated by market forces. The Treaty of Rome codifies this principle of market capitalism, while attempting to fulfil the impossible fiction of making the system fair."

"The realities of market capitalism mean, however, that nations must abide by Community rules, while the great business corporations can operate with impunity."

Mr Kinnock starts off with the assertion that while there is not much for him to admire in the Government's White Paper, "the section on regional policies does have the inverted quality of honest stupidity."

Much of his argument is based on comparisons, their

validity and non-validity. He says, for example, that it is pointless to hold up various European regions as examples of what could be done in Wales. The fundamental weakness is that, short of a new Ice Age, the peripheral areas of Scotland, Wales, and other depressed areas are unlikely to move elsewhere; in Europe, their distance from centrally located markets becomes even greater.

Mr Denzil Davies, the member for Llanelli, is seriously concerned that the three major aids to investment in Wales will be ended or hindered. Many of his assumptions are currently questioned by EEC officials in Brussels, but he claims that because of the possibility of tax distortion and administrative difficulties investment allowances will end.

He points out that the Conservatives are already pledged to end the regional employment premium, and he feels that while the industrial development certificates would not be illegal they would be devalued because industrialists, not allowed to expand in conurbations, might

instead of going to Wales with a certificate, go to Belgium or France and still be nearer the rich South-east of England.

Mr Davies puts the most convincing argument for the Welsh to be wary of the EEC. He says that the Rome Treaty decrees that there should be free movement of capital which, since money congregates in more prosperous areas, will make it more difficult for Wales to attract investment. Secondly, the rules on the free movement of labour will equally encourage underemployment. Welshmen to follow the capital, a trend from which Wales has suffered in the past.

But Mr Davies says: "Wales will be subjected to forces of competition which could not be alleviated by the regional policies of a British Government acting alone. To be effective, a regional policy must cover the whole area over which capital and labour are free to move."

Mr John Morris, the member for Aberavon, is particularly concerned over the rules of the European Coal and Steel Com-

munity. He is worried that while the ECSC will allow expansion of steel units up to 12-13 per cent of the total EEC production, the British Steel Corporation already produces 50 per cent more than its nearest EEC producer. Its tolerance for expansion in Wales, he believes, is therefore very much in question.

Mr Elystan Morgan, the member for Cardiganshire, is against British entry because of regional and climatic difficulties in agriculture. His concern on the cost

of milk production also applies to other sections, such as pig meat.

This is that, because of the comparative poverty of the Welsh land, heavier reliance is placed on feeding. The steep increase in feed costs after the raising of grain prices, Mr Morgan says, will have an even worse effect on Wales than on Scotland or England, where farmers, he claims, can spread costs over a greater number of units. On the other hand, because only 25 per cent of Welsh farming is in cereals, the advantages to the region will be minimal.

The pamphlet is launched by Mr Bryn John, the member for Pontypridd, whose main contention is that harmonisation with the Common Market will hit Wales even harder than harmonisation with England has since 1284.

## Guardian's handbook

The Guardian has published a 64-page illustrated handbook on the great debate on British entry into Europe. It is called "Into Europe" and contains:

● The terms—summarised and analysed

● The issues—prices; prospects for industry, employment, fisheries, the regions; and sovereignty

● From Parliament—White

Paper points, and extracts from the Commons four-day debate

● Facts and figures—some essential dates, statistics, charts, graphs, and reference material

"INTO EUROPE" is available from the circulation manager, Room 20, the Guardian, 164 Deansgate, Manchester. Price 25p post free.

## Currency crisis upsets farmers

BY OUR AGRICULTURAL CORRESPONDENT

floating exchange rates have done to the average performer to the uncertainties and mance of exchange rates implications facing British against the dollar," Mr Winchester if they have to adopt garden said.

EEC common agricultural policy, the chief economist of exchange and what supplement National Farmers' Union, he used for the transitional arrangements of the Labour Government for the difference between British and Community price levels.

But there was little doubt that the risks of market instability attached to the adoption of the common agricultural policy could be compounded by continuing fluctuations in currency rates.

In Bonn yesterday, the president of the West German Farmers' Association, Mr C. F. Heeremann, called for more money for German farmers. A 12 per cent increase in the volume of farm production covered by the common agricultural policy was the minimum needed, he said.

He did not call for expansion of production, but rejected any introduction of a complex unilateral restriction. Control of the volume of farm production, he said, would be possible only for the Market as a whole.

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## Doubts on YMCA future

By BADEN HICKMAN, Churches' Correspondent

The national conference of the British YMCA, which opens in Manchester today, is expected to go to some length to reaffirm the Christian basis of the movement, and to ensure that control remains in the hands of the committed.

Last night, as more than 500 delegates gathered for three days of debate about the YMCA's future, it was made clear that the Christian ranks have closed to preserve its essential character.

No one is suggesting that the association should be run by non-believers, but a proposed change in membership is worrying many. Some believe it could lead to the collapse of the Christian force within the movement's work.

At the moment, the YMCA has a dual membership: A full members' section, which comprises about 7 per cent, who subscribe to a statement of Christian faith; and a section for associate membership. Only full members can be elected to most of the boards of management which control the 300 autonomous groups in Britain.

Now a national commission on the movement's future has proposed a single form of membership. If accepted, and implemented, non-Christians could be voted to positions of influence and power. Here lies the concern for many.

However, the commission is also recommending that "the management and organisation of every section of the YMCA must continue to be in the hands of Christians," and proposes "safeguards" to achieve this.

This is not a case of belated sectarianism by the YMCA. Creed has been no barrier to membership throughout its 127 years. The Manchester YMCA, for example, one of the biggest in Europe, has 1,000 Jews among its 5,000 members.

Rather, it is anxious to retain the Christian idealism which has established its work throughout the world, while still giving young people the opportunity to influence the life and policy of the movement.



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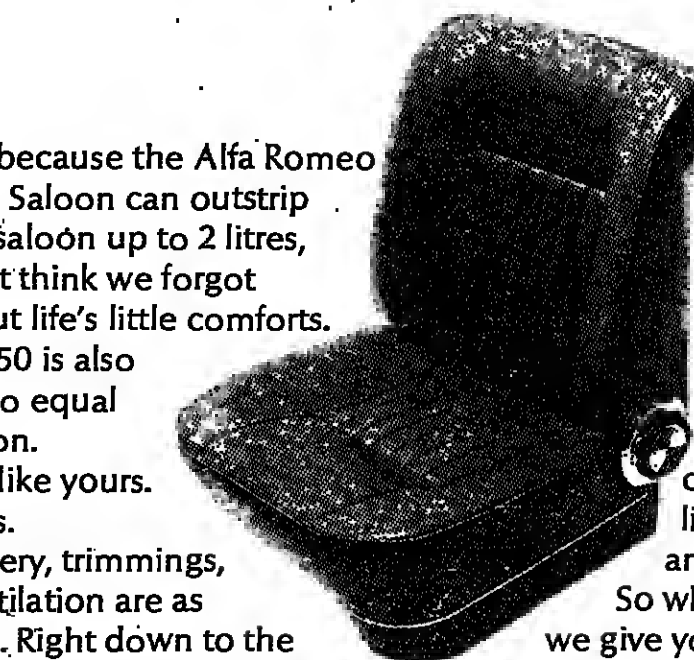
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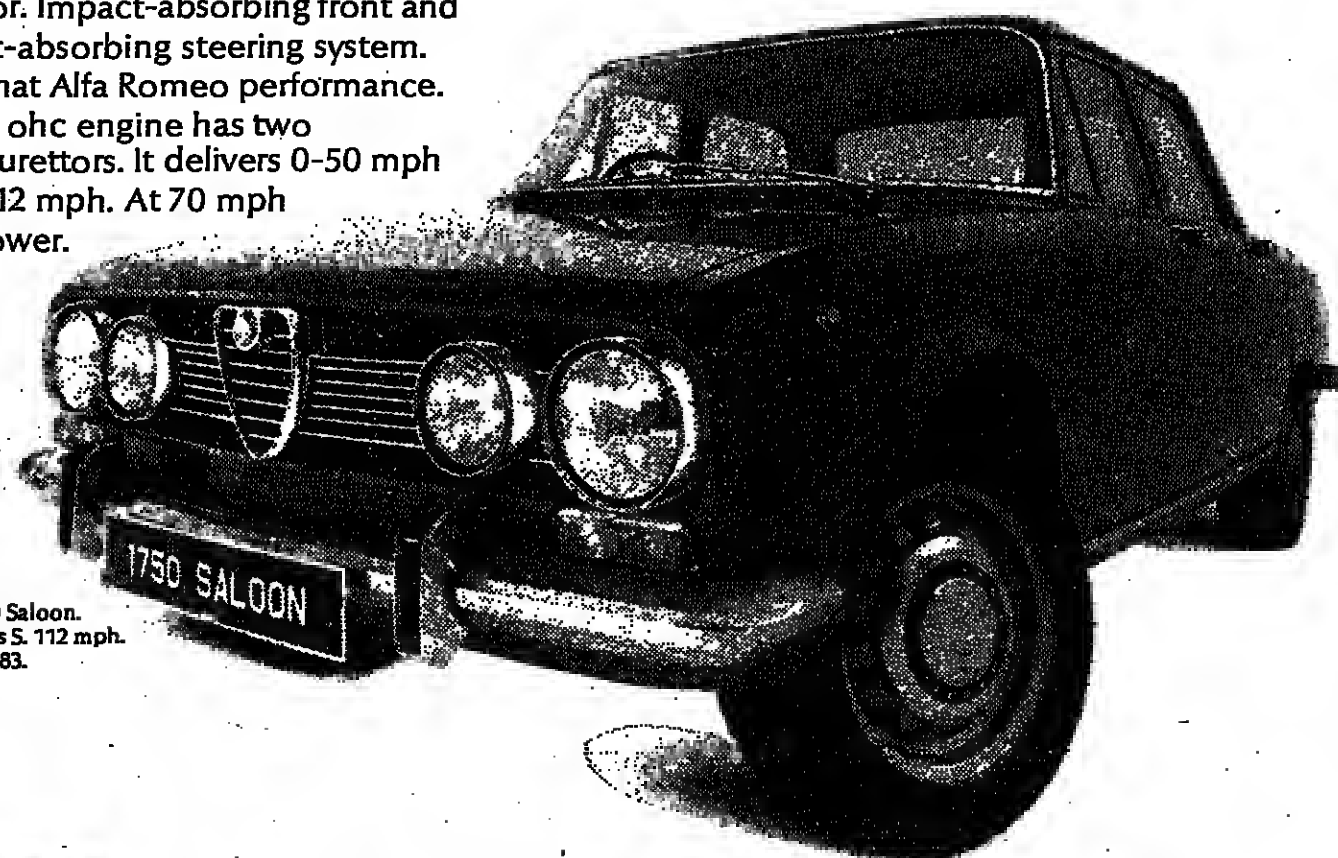
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## where the magazine on education

## Has your child just started a new school?

In the September issue, published today, Patrick McGeeney opens a new series on the organised occasions when parents and schools come into contact, and suggests practical ways of improving the initial contact between new parent and school.

Also in this month's issue:

Can we teach parenthood?

Which universities accept unqualified students?

How we treat blind children.

Would you let your child read the LRSB?

Look at fact books for juniors.

Members' questions answered by experts.

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# Council rent payment by trade stamps

By Dennis Barker

TENANTS of an urban council near Manchester will soon be paying their rent in trading stamps. Droylsden UDC is the first local authority to sign an agreement with a private firm. What will happen at Droylsden and elsewhere if the idea catches on? Civic Stamps will be distributed by local traders who will hand them out as they would any other sort of stamps. On every book of stamps given out to the public, Civic Stamps will pay a commission of 20p to the local council. On top of this, the company will pay into a joint bank account with the local authority the whole of the redeemable value of the stamps. The lion's share of the interest on this money will be paid to the council (70 per cent of it in the case of Droylsden). The council will also reap the benefit of stamps which are never presented for redemption, usually about 10 to 15 per cent. Stamps are not redeemed at gift centres but with any trader who handles Civic Stamps, thus giving the traders more business and saving the

customers' shoe leather. More importantly, they can be handed over to the council for rent, rates, or any other local charges. In future, they might even be applied to the payment of insurance, holidays, television and dog licences, and electricity, gas, and telephone bills. The idea was dreamed up in the Midlands Sporting Club at Solihull, near Birmingham. Mr Dennis Rose, then a member of Leamington Council, was hemoaning to two friends the difficulties of raising funds for council developments. Mr Rose is now chairman of Civic Stamps, and his two friends are among the co-directors. One might imagine local authorities falling over themselves to share such bounty. They are not. At present, Droylsden is not only the first; it is the only one. Ten councils have accepted the deal but not yet signed and 60 are said to be showing positive interest. Mr Rose, speaking at a press confer-

ence called to announce the results of almost a year's groundwork, said they had expected the "hurdle" would be the council treasurers, but all of those approached had spoken in favour. In fact it was the councillors themselves who were "slow". Civic Stamps estimate that 150 councils will be participating by the year after next. As a survey in Coventry revealed that traders representing 10 per cent of the entire retail trade volume would be interested, the possible volume of business is obviously considerable; but there are still areas of the whole operation which remain a little vague. The merchant bank originally listed as Civic Stamps' financial adviser has been replaced by another. Mr Rose said he could not name the firm. He thought the company's margin of 60p on a £3 book of stamps was "not unrealistic" and that a "sensible" rate of profit would be between 10 and 15 per cent of the gross before tax.

# Lord Snowdon fined £20 over car collision

Lord Snowdon was found guilty of careless driving, fined £20, and had his licence endorsed when he appeared at Haywards Heath magistrates' court yesterday to answer three private summonses issued by a photographer.

The magistrates dismissed charges alleging dangerous driving and reversing in a dangerous manner, but ruled that Lord Snowdon should contribute £20 to prosecution costs.

The prosecution was brought by Mr Ray Bellisario, a freelance photographer who specialises in informal shots of the Royal Family. Mr Bellisario, aged 42, of Hatch Lane, Harmondsworth, Middlesex, took out the summonses after a collision between his car and one driven by Lord Snowdon at Handcross, Sussex, in May, when Princess Margaret and her two children were passengers in Lord Snowdon's estate car. Lord Snowdon pleaded not guilty to all charges.

Mr Ronald Shulman, counsel for Mr Bellisario, said the incident happened just after a village fête at Staplefield Green, a village near Lord Snowdon's country home.

Then, Mr Shulman said, Lord Snowdon reversed at speed for about 60 yards towards Mr Bellisario's car. Mr Bellisario took avoiding action by turning his car towards a fence but could not prevent Lord Snowdon ramming his car as it reversed.

Mr Bellisario told the court that he went to a fête at Staplefield Green, on May 31, after being commissioned by a magazine. He was parked in the area of Handcross, High Street at about 4 p.m. and saw Lord Snowdon's station wagon outside the gates of a police house. It was on the same side of the road and facing the same way.

"I saw Lord Snowdon come through a gate, cross the road and enter the vehicle. . . . When he got into the car he immediately began to reverse. I would personally have regarded the reversing speed as somewhat excessive. I estimate it was approximately 15 m.p.h. I estimated that he came down about 60 yards at that speed."

Mr Bellisario alleged that Lord Snowdon's car then struck his. In spite of efforts by Mr Bellisario to get his car out of the way, Mr Bellisario said he walked to the front of Lord Snowdon's car to take down the number. "As I was doing that Lord Snowdon attempted to drive off. He put his accelerator down and the car began to move towards me." He claimed Lord Snowdon then drove off at "excessive speed." He had a £100 repairs estimate for his car.

It was "absolute nonsense" to suggest that he took ludicrous risks to keep contact with members of the Royal Family, he said, and denied that in February he drove along the M4 on the roadside of Princess Anne's car taking photographs.

Lord Snowdon told the court that at the fête he saw Mr Bellisario taking photographs. He accepted that people would take photographs, "but one does expect to have enough privacy so that one can move freely. It did upset the children because he was up close. He was actually spoiling the afternoon's entertainment."

"I decided to go to Handcross. I wanted to see the local policeman to see if he would come back with us so that we could continue with the fête and not be disturbed by anyone interrupting the enjoyment of the children," Lord Snowdon said.

When he found that the policeman was not there he decided to go back to his own house at Old House, Staplefield, which involved turning round. He decided to back down the main road and turn into the forecourt of The Fountain public house. When he started to reverse, at a normal speed, there was no moving traffic and nothing between himself and The Fountain. He did not realise it was Mr Bellisario's car parked farther down the road.

He said he gradually turned round into the forecourt. Then, as he was entering it, he saw a light car coming off the main road from behind him, between him and the wall of the public house. As soon as he saw it he braked, and was almost at a halt when the collision happened.

Mr Wigoder said: "You have heard it suggested that you deliberately backed into his car in order to ram it. Is there any truth in that?" Lord Snowdon: "No."

Lord Snowdon said Mr Bellisario went to the front of the car to try to prevent him from driving away. He was asked to get out of the way and eventually did so. "I encouraged him by various hand motions and accelerating the engine, which was in neutral," Lord Snowdon said.

"The children were very distressed. My daughter was in tears. She said: 'Why can't this man leave us alone?' My son was also very upset." Lord Snowdon said repairs to his car cost £1,739.

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# Aid for mental sick

By our Correspondent

Research into mental subnormality and improved methods of treatment would remedy the long waiting lists being made against mental hospitals. Dr Gerald Simon said in Birmingham yesterday at the opening of the Institute of Mental Subnormality.

The institute, at Lea Castle Hospital, Kidderminster, is the first in Britain. Dr Simon is its director. He said that specialist help in mental subnormality has been given low priority. The establishment of the institute would mean a great deal of research needed to be done and which much progress could be made.

Research into particular types of subnormal patients is being done at some hospitals. The institute will try to improve methods of treatment and treatment, and to provide a service to the subnormal. Dr Simon said that the waiting lists, and shortage of staff, the stimulating new programmes, and the need for a shift in the morale of staff, and a better rate of discharge, which would solve the problem of overcrowding and waiting.

He said that thousands of mental beds were being occupied by people who need not be there. Recent Government activities that hospitals could use to admit people who did not need beds called for considerable co-operation from the authorities, but so far the authorities had done little. The costly method of providing beds was not the only one. Hospitals were necessary for people, but there were a lot of patients who could be in lodgings with under-landladies.

Children are surviving today to 20 years ago would not have survived. But they are living with handicaps, and have got to do something about it. No longer do we keep them alive. We got to make them reasonable people according to their potential, and we have to see what that potential is."

## Wilson on TV

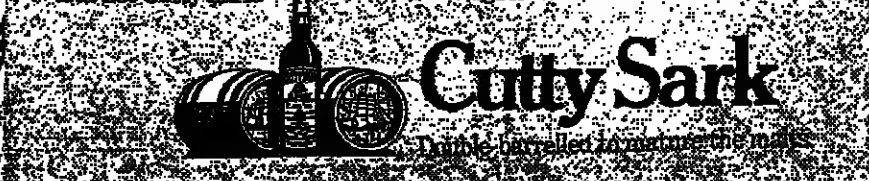
Harold Wilson will appear live on television on Sunday, September 13, in the first programme of a series of "A Chance to

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# Jewellery in new setting

By our Correspondent

Birmingham's jewellery quarter in Hockley lost some of its tradition yesterday with the official opening of a £600,000 eight-storey building made to accommodate up to 150 small jewellery firms.

For the new tenants it will mean an end to years of working in the poky garrets and tenements of the Hockley district: the new "factory" provides large, well lit areas, with the smallest unit 250 sq. ft. Hockley Centre is a scheme devised jointly by Birmingham Corporation and the Norwich Union insurance company, and is the first big focal point for the new Hockley.

Typical of the new tenants is Mr William Leech, aged 50, who runs a four-man ringmaking business on the ground floor of a 100-year-old sium in Hockley Street. He will move into the new building in a few weeks' time, in spite of the fact that his rent will be more than double the £4 a week he is paying now. He says that the new premises will still have the advantages of the old system, because many of the small firms are interdependent for work, which will be made easier by working together under one roof.

# Some university doors more open than others

By our Education Staff

An investigation into the prevalence of "backdoor" entry by unqualified people into universities which have escape clauses to allow admission of technically unqualified but "suitable" people.

Thirteen universities, nearly half the sample, were content to admit unqualified people by "informal judgment of individual merits." These included Oxford, Keele, where unqualified applicants constituted 40 to 50 a year, about 10 per cent of the yearly entry, rarely uses a written examination. But it does take into account written work and/or interview performance and references.

The most formal check is the scheme run jointly by five Northern universities—Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Sheffield, and Birmingham—which admitted about 50 people between them last year.

Many children's information books are worthless, another article in "Where" claims

Ulster-style struggle warning to Powell

A warning that an "Ulster situation" could arise in Britain if there were attempts to harass or repatriate coloured people forcibly was given yesterday by Dr D. R. Prem, chairman of the Standing Conference of Asian Associations in the UK.

He described Mr Enoch Powell's latest speech on immigration—to Tories at Smethwick on Wednesday—as an "inspired" plea for action to stop the increase in the coloured population.

Dr Prem felt that this could only mean two possible actions open to the Government—harassment and violence by the people and forcible repatriation. He went on: "I warn Mr Powell that if he advocates these actions the Asian community will retaliate and we shall have in this coun-

try conditions similar to those operating in Northern Ireland."

If Mr Powell continued to make such dangerous speeches Mr Prem should expel him from the Tory Party.

In his speech Mr Powell claimed that net immigration in the first year of Conservative government had been over 17 per cent higher than in the last year of Socialist administration. The Immigration Control Association, supporting Mr Powell, said that without a stop to immigration an Ulster-like situation could clearly be foreseen.

Overdose drug case undetected

Two days after being discharged from hospital after treatment for a drug overdose Susan Clark, aged 20, of North Cheam, Surrey, died, Mr Anthony Glass, deputy coroner, was told at a Croydon inquest yesterday.

Dr David Haler, pathologist, said death was the result of poisoning by paracetamol—a pain-killing drug which Susan took along with a number of codeine. "It would have been difficult for the doctors to have detected this drug, which is a very dangerous drug."

Dr Patrick Xavier, house physician at St Helier Hospital, Carshalton, said: "On reflection it would have been better to have kept her in for a longer period." He had carried out all the necessary tests, which proved negative. "She had no abnormality as far as I could see at the time."

Mrs Kathleen Clark, said her daughter took an overdose after three days of depression. The coroner recorded a verdict of suicide.

# Profile of a pilferer

By our Correspondent

SOME SHOPLIFTERS regard their offence as only technically dishonest—rather like motorists who exceed the speed limit—according to a report published today.

Three fifths of women shoplifters appearing in court in the West End of London during a three-month period were foreign girls aged between 17 and 25. They included 22 on pair girls and 51 students.

Professor T. C. N. Gibbons, of the Institute of Psychiatry, who compiled the report with two research assistants, says that the foreign girls had little money but were normally honest. "Yet they compared notes about where to shoplift," says the study, published in the "British Medical Journal."

"It shows the effects of being relatively poor and isolated in alien, affluent surroundings with which the person is not identified." This was reinforced by the feeling that "everybody does it."

The report says that older women shoplifters are three times as likely as other middle-aged women to be admitted to mental hospitals. It gives a picture of the older, mentally ill shoplifter. "She is a woman of 50, who a year before had a hysterectomy and has not felt well since."

She has no serious financial difficulties, but her husband and children take no notice of her and she feels that life in the future stretches out like a desert.

Younger women may have had a recent miscarriage, fear sterility, or be mourning the deaths of children.

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PAY 4: Reports by John Torode, Labour Correspondent; Malcolm Dean, Keith Harper, Michael Parkin

Policy  
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Motions  
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full

A composite motion from the General and Municipal Workers' Union demanded that the Government should implement a programme for a higher rate of growth, help for development in intermediate areas, and a wealth tax. It should include a wealth tax, price control, and a higher extension of public ownership. The motion urged the TUC to demand a reflation of the economy or a general election, and also called on the General Council to prepare a plan for economic planning, full employment, curbing inflation, and a higher growth of real wages, including proposals for a shorter working week, longer holidays, and earlier retirement.

A motion from the Inland Revenue Staff Federation urged that recent and proposed changes in the tax system and in the incidence of taxation would be regressive and detrimental to working people. It declared its intention to resist to the bitter end any attempt to increase the tax burden on the working class and instructed the General Council to prepare a comprehensive and critical review of the tax changes in progress and to alert trade unions to their dangers.

The National Union of Teachers called for the TUC to take action to prevent permanent discrimination in favour of public sector workers. The motion said it was necessary to take action to include the organising of financial and physical support for unions resisting the service pay devaluation, providing such a course is approved by the General Council. It said there should be a permanent coordinating committee and instructed the union to ask the Government to allow negotiating dies to reach agreement on all restrictions.

The Transport and General Workers' Union called for a minimum wage of £20 week of not more than 40 hrs, exclusive of overtime, for a 35-hour week where possible. It also called on the General Council to treat a priority the need to raise wages of those on less than a national average.

A motion calling for a shorter working week without reduction in pay, longer holidays, and earlier retirement, was moved by the Inland Revenue Staff Federation, and led Workers.

Payment of the adult rate 18 for adult work was led by the National Union of Mineworkers.

Opening the debate on economic policy and unemployment, Sir Sidney Green said that the August figure of 904,000 people out of work—the highest since the 1930s—was undoubtedly the most serious issue facing the trade union movement.

In virtually every important area of policy in the last year, the Government had paid scant attention to the views and opinions of the TUC. The one thing the Government's policies had in common was that they were against the interests of organised workers. This was no accident. It was Mr Heath's objective to ensure that the bargaining power of workers was curbed.

He did not believe that the Government really understood the message of present unemployment figures. In the North-west, the ratio of unemployed workers to job vacancies had risen from six to one to 13 to one in the past year. In Scotland, the ratio was 28 to one.

Even the Conservative Party has not got the nerve to talk about the work shy now.

As this went on, the Government just stood there, mesmerised. "They go on repeating, like a gramophone record, stuck in a groove, that unemployment, like everything else, is the fault of wages."

This said Sir Sidney, was out true. In such countries as Belgium, Holland, Italy, and Japan, where wages increased last year had been between 11 and 23 per cent, unemployment had fallen in every case. In Britain, on the other hand, earnings had risen by about 12 per cent but unemployment had shot up.

"The difference is obviously the rate of economic growth: ours is the lowest in Europe." Ever since the 1930s, the level of unemployment had been known to be the conscious decision of the Government. "Yet it is typical of this Government's approach that it is denying responsibility even for that."

Up to now, the Government had always been able to rely on massive unemployment to cure inflation. To put trade unions in their place. The fact that workers can no longer be intimidated by the threat of rising unemployment is a positive development. It means that workers are feeling a new measure of independence.

Unions did not accept that faster growth would necessarily feed inflation. "The opposite is nearer the truth: a very serious aspect of the present situation is the declining rate of investment caused by stagnant demand."

Selective policies to boost demand were the only way to stimulate investment, bring down unit costs, and stabilise prices.

Union members recognised the futility of negotiating high money awards only to have them swallowed up by high prices. That was why the TUC had proposed "cost-of-living threshold agreements."

Such agreements would mean that, in order to limit the immediate wage increase, a further increase would become payable if the cost of living rose within a given period. Unfortunately, there had been no active response from the

PUBLIC service unions were asked at Congress yesterday to stick together in future wage negotiations so as not to be "picked off one by one by the Government." The appeal was made by Mr Tom Jackson during a debate on a motion, passed unanimously, which called for permanent coordinating machinery for public sector negotiations. The Government's economic policies were condemned in a long economic debate in which there were calls for an immediate reflation of the economy and a demand that the General Council prepare a new economic plan incorporating a shorter working week, longer annual holidays, and earlier retirement.

Concern was expressed at recent tax changes which were described as regressive and detrimental to large numbers of working people. By a unanimous vote, Congress agreed to raise the minimum wage for which the TUC would press next year from £18 to £20. The Government's decision to resume the sale of arms to South Africa was condemned in a motion which was carried unanimously.

## Tories censured on the economy

Government, though some industries were looking at this type of agreement themselves.

Another important part of the solution was to make a stride forward in industrial democracy and social democracy. It means that trade unions must be given the right to share in the determination of the national budget, taxation policy, and the size of the national income. If some people think this is too radical, then I am sorry, but these are the facts of life.

Government could not disengage from the process of industrial decision-making. Freedom from interference would only allow industry to make the same mistakes again. The collapse of Rolls-Royce and UCI showed the failure of the Government's policy.

"These so-called lame ducks were only lame because their financial profit alone was taken into account, not their total contribution to employment and to the well-being of the community in which they were situated."

"The failure of private capital to sustain shipbuilding had been clear. The unions had pointed this out all along. Shipbuilding firms had been utterly dependent on Government support. It was time that the charade of private ownership in these cases, and to other industries such as aircraft and computers, should be ended."

Sir Sidney welcomed measures by the Government and CBI to ease inflationary pressures, but the chance of a healthier economic climate generally was of little use to an area if its economic structure had been destroyed. All the reflation in the world will not bring life to a company which has already been slaughtered."

Mr A. M. Donnet (General and Municipal Workers' Union), moving the composite motion deploring the Government's economic policies, said what was needed was an immediate economic expansion and planned growth of real incomes.

The advantage of a planned growth of real incomes was not just that it was a Socialist objective, but also, because of its obvious fairness, it would attract non-Socialists.

With almost one million

unemployed, redundancy payments and retaining programmes were not enough. "We want a society where redundancy means re-employment not unemployment," said Mr Donnet. At the present time, no one could face redundancy with complacency even if guaranteed a place in a retaining programme.

Mr Alf Allen (USDAW), seconding the motion, said it was economically, morally, socially, and ethically wrong to deny the right of people to work when they were ready to work.

Workers were suffering on two fronts—economic restraint caused by the present Government's economic policies and industrial restraint introduced with the new Industrial Relations Act. This could not be tolerated by the trade union movement. The message which Congress must send the Government was that it was no longer prepared to suffer. It must evolve a policy which would touch the imagination of the public.

Mr T. Thomas (Clerical and Administrative Workers) said it was no wonder that many young people were questioning the value of our society when the first experience of working life for more than 60,000 school

leavers this year was an introduction to the dole.

Mr Les Buck (Sheet-metal Workers) said the number of days lost through industrial disputes "paled into insignificance" in comparison with the number of days being lost through unemployment. More work was being lost in half a day through unemployment than in a whole month of industrial disputes.

The Government must be warned that it was in for a stormy winter unless it did something for the number of people who have been unemployed during the summer months.

Mr E. Marsden (Construction Workers) said he wanted to make it clear that in supporting the motion and its reference to planned growth of incomes, his union was firmly opposed to the incomes policies which had been tried in the past.

What his union meant by an incomes policy was a strengthening of unions to enable them to win better wage awards. The problem of unemployment could not be solved within a capitalist economy because capitalism could never change its spots.

Mr Bill Kendall (CPSA) said that not even the Civil Service had been sheltered from the problem of unemployment. What worried him was the num-

ber of people within the ranks of the trade union movement who seemed to share Sir Garact's philosophy that you had to have a bit of unemployment in a prosperous society. The people had to be shown the "Gadarene" nature of unemployment.

Mr Bernard Dix (NUPE) said it was wrong to think of unemployment as a temporary phenomenon. The present-day emphasis on technological development, structural change in industry and sophisticated management techniques were making it a long-term problem for the movement.

Since 1963, the total output of production industries had increased by 24 per cent; the output per worker by 30 per cent, while the number of workers employed had dropped by 5 per cent.

It was no good Congress talking about efficiency if, at the end, what was created was a small number of highly-paid productive workers and a large number of poor, unemployed non-productive workers. "If planned growth means anything, it means that we all have to share in the benefits."

Mr George Doughty (Draughtsmen) said that five years ago unemployment in the engineering industry was only half the national average. Now it was higher than the national average. There were five engineers chasing every vacancy—a rise of 200 per cent in a year.

For draughtsmen it was even worse. There were eight draughtsmen chasing every vacancy. This was an ominous warning for other workers. If there were no designs being produced this year, there would be even less work for production workers next year.

Mrs Kay John, a delegate from the Transport and Salaried Staffs Association, said several thousand housewives had walked laughing to the ballot box after Mr Heath's promise to cut prices at a stroke. But she did not believe they were laughing now as they walked home from the shops. There had been 8,000 price increases since the last election. Every pressure must be applied to the Government to hold down prices. The motion was carried unanimously.



Bernard Dix (NUPE) in the public sector debate

## TUC to press for £20 minimum pay

The minimum wage for which the TUC will press in the next year was raised from £18 to £20 on a unanimous vote. Mr Harry Urein (TSWU) said a married couple with two children could already in certain circumstances receive 40p a week more in supplementary benefit payments than the present TUC minimum.

With the huge increase in the cost of living in the past year, the minimum had to be raised. The low paid suffered disproportionately from rising prices.

The present TUC minimum was accepted by 133 large firms and companies—80 of whom were already paying a minimum wage of £20. In the near future, workers would have to face higher rents and heavier taxes. It was vital that the earnings of the low-paid should be raised.

Mr Tom Callan (NUM) moved a successful motion urging Congress to support the principle of paying adult wages to workers of 18 if they were doing jobs normally performed by adults.

## Guardian pamphlet

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It will be available at the end of next week, price 25p, post free, from the Circulation Manager, The Guardian, Room 22, 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR; or from the trade counters at 164 Deansgate, Manchester, and 192 Gray's Inn Road, London, WC1.



## 'Class bias' prompts call for wealth tax

ANNUAL tax on wealth among the reforms sought a composite motion on which the General Council was instructed to press for the major political parties' precise policies in the future taxation.

Mr C. T. H. (Inland Revenue Staff Federation) gave three points illustrating "the class bias the 1971 Conservative get."

First, there was an subtle shift in favour of used income concealed in Finance Act. The new structure swept away distinctions between earned and unearned income. Involved a huge gift of reduction on investment income.

For example, Mr Plant (two men, both with three children and both with an income of £3,000 a year—one living on investment income. The man who not work for his living got a tax gift of £100, at both men were paying the same amount of tax. Some that this was equality, Mr Plant saw no equality in man living off invest-

ments earned for him by the workers.

His second criticism was that the Government intended to introduce value added tax in place of SET in April, 1972, and intended to reduce the amount paid in corporation tax. There was no justification for reducing the total tax paid by the company sector. It did nothing to redistribute wealth. VAT was inflationary and would bear heavily on those who did not pay income tax.

His third criticism was of "the extraordinary statement by the Chancellor that the Inland Revenue was examining a non-cumulative basis for PAYE and self-assessment and self-coding. All this fits into the Tory philosophy of making people do things at a cost to themselves."

This would mean that workers would not get PAYE tax

refunds week by week, but year by year. Mr Plant saw in this an attempt to weaken the will of strikers by depriving them of readily available tax refunds.

Mr Jack Higham (National Union of Appliance Workers) said that the resolution called for an annual wealth tax "because our wealth distribution is grotesquely and offensively unequal at a time when rising unemployment." He considered it a social crime of the worst kind that at this time, when trade unionists were supposed to be holding the country to ransom by asking for a living wage, the richest 9 per cent of the population still owned more than half of the national wealth.

He hoped that the General Council would take full account of ideas for involving trade unions directly in the creation of capital democracy.

## Tax relief on fares Agencies under fire

Mr N. Kendall (Vehicle Builders) agreed to remit to the General Council a motion—a hardy annual at the conference—calling for pressure on the Government to allow tax relief to respect of money spent on fares to and from places of work.

It was a growing practice of employers, said Mr Kendall, to move workers from one factory to another, often entailing longer travel. New trading estates were frequently built far away from residential areas. There were people who spent as much as one fifth of their wages on which tax had already been paid—on fares to work.

Mr Charles Farrell (Equity) urged the General Council to continue to insist that the theatre should be exempted from the proposed value added tax. Government, both national and local, had come to accept that people were as much entitled to the theatre as they were to roads, sewers, and libraries.

It was illogical to given financial aid to the theatre and then take it away again in VAT. It should be excluded from the tax, as newspapers and books already had been.

Private employment exchanges were described as a national scandal by Mr Clive Jenkins (ASTMS) who successfully proposed a motion calling for an immediate review of the present State employment service.

Fee-charging employment agencies should be abolished, Mr Jenkins said. Sweden had successfully abolished its private agencies in 1934. He also called for other reforms, including the right for unemployed men to be interviewed privately and not left sitting in a room like an outpatient as though he had contracted a disease.

Another reform, which Sweden had introduced this year was a provision for six months' notice to all men over 55 who had to be dismissed. The motion was supported by the Ministry of Labour Staff Association whose delegate, Mr J. L. Tindall, said the men who worked behind unemployment exchange counters recognised the need for improvements to the State service.

MORE HOME NEWS p 16

## The greatest hoax of the war

An astonishing account by Sefton Delmer of how the fake network of German spies, set up by MI5, deceived the Nazi High Command about Eisenhower's plans for the invasion of Europe.

Sanity in Ireland  
Conor Cruise O'Brien—playwright, author, former UN diplomat, now an MP in the Irish Parliament—plots a path to peace.



Labyrinths of the mind  
A new painter is gaining a great deal of notice in the art world. Though virtually unknown, his mindscape paintings are selling even before he's finished them. Marcelle Bernstein reports on the strange world of Richard Humphry.



Where are all the flowers going?  
20,000 species are threatened with extinction. A disturbing report on the rapid decline of the world's flower population.



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# WOMAN'S GUARDIAN

Doreen Stephens • Egg dishes • Doomwatching

## The egg and I

by Harold Wilshaw

THERE CAN surely be no better value for money than eggs in these days of soaring prices. The average hen-laid egg costs 2p each and 3 of them provide the main part of a light meal.

Equally the egg must be the most versatile item in the kitchen, from its use as a thickener in soups, its liaison qualities in sauces, its lightening properties in cakes and soufflés, to puddings and custards.

I cannot remember the last bad egg I had, although I remember that my mother would never crack an egg into a bowl, but always into a cup first, lest a bad one should spoil the lot. On the other hand, stale eggs are quite common. When a fresh egg is broken on to a plate, the yolk should be proud and rounded, and the white should cling to it. If the yolk is flat and breaks easily, and the white is watery, the egg is stale, and if you have several the same it would be well to change your source of supply.

Stale, fried eggs with the concave yolk and white like a lace curtain is bad enough, but a boiled egg which is not fresh is very off-putting indeed.

Here are some of the many hundreds of ways of cooking with eggs:

### Eggs in soup

**ZUPPA PAVESE:** Take for 4 persons 2½ pints of well-flavoured broth or bouillon. Break an egg into each of 4 heated soup bowls and ladle over the absolutely boiling soup. Each person beats their own egg into the broth. This is even better if some sprigs of watercress have been cooked for a few minutes in the broth.

**VELOUTES:** Having made a cream soup, by straining it and thickening it with a roux of butter and flour, cook it out gently for about 10 minutes. Away from the heat beat in 2 egg yolks which have been beaten into 2 tablespoons of cream for each quart of soup. Serve at once.

### Omelettes

THERE is nothing simpler to make than an omelette, yet so much mystique is attached to the process that many people are put off the attempt. Heat a waft of butter with 2 or 3 drops of oil (this will help to stop the butter from crowding) over a fair heat in an 8-in. pan. Break 2 eggs into a basin, season them and lightly beat them. Tip the egg into the pan and keep them moving with the spatula, gathering the set part to the centre and running the rest round the pan. As soon as the whole omelette starts to set, add any filling you have quickly and fold it up. It should be moist in the middle when served, and properly it should not be ready for filling for omelettes should be ready cooked and hot when they are added.

**OUFFLE OMELETTE:** This is something of a spectacular, but again very simple. Separate 3 eggs, beat the yolks and season and beat the whites and whip them stiff. Fold in the yolks carefully and turn into a pan containing hot oil. Cook this time without stirring for about 1½ minutes over a moderate heat, and then transfer the omelette to a hot grill. The omelette will rise impressively and it should be eaten from the pan or at least tipped on to a very hot dish. It can be filled with a number of delicious fillings. If it is to be a sweet omelette, the seasoning is omitted.

### Stuffed

**SPLENDID quick supper dish:** Boil equal weights of potatoes in Jerusalem artichokes, say ½ lb of each. When they are tender strain them and reserve the liquor for a sauce. Cream them with plenty of milk and butter, and season them. Line the bottom of a buttered baking dish with the mixture and add 4 shallow depressions in the surface. Break an egg into each and sprinkle with grated cheese. Brown under the grill until the eggs are just set. Jerusalem artichokes will be mingling into the shops quite soon, so friends who grow them will be using them away freely.

### Stuffed

**NOTHER egg dish which some cooks shy of for fear of failure.** Yet is again very simple. For a basic soufflé make a smooth white sauce in 14 oz. butter, 1 oz. plain flour, and pint milk. Beat in 4 egg yolks one at a time. Beat the whites of 4 eggs in a pinch of salt until they are stiff but not in the meringue stage. Gently work the whites into the sauce remembering that it is largely air bubbles in the whites which cause the soufflé to rise. So that if the whites are folded in too roughly, a lot of air will be knocked out. Turn the mixture into a buttered soufflé dish about 7-8 inches across and place in the centre a pre-heated oven gas 5, 375 deg. for 40 minutes. It must be remembered that this is a basic soufflé to which not even salt and pepper have to be added. But salt, pepper, and 3-4 grated cheeses will turn it into a cheese soufflé. Other savoury fillings which are popular are chopped ham, chicken, skinned cooked smoked haddock, chopped prawns, lobster or b.

Note: It is as well to buy a proper soufflé dish or two.

**SET SOUFFLES** are also very nice, particularly those made with it. Try beating 3 oz. caster sugar, tablespoon of orange concentrate, orange rind, and the zest of 1 orange into the sauce. Add a tablespoon of Grand Marnier or Cointreau, proceed as before. Strawberry or red raspberry purees are also good soufflés.

### Scrambled

**STEWEN'S SCRAMBLED EGG:** Eatenham Quality Foods have taken a Patum Pepperoni or a Cinnamon Cheese, and saved it from oblivion, you get to try a favourite snack. Spread thick slices of buttered toast with a little more relish than you would normally use and put the hot scrambled egg on top. In a way you have a painless improvement on Scotch Woodcock.

IT IS a remarkable fact that Doreen Stephens, who was to become one of the most successful, not to say powerful, women in the history of television, did not start her career until the age of 40. Once she began, she was unstoppable and collected executive titles like some people collect stamps. She became, successively, head of women's programmes at the BBC, head of children's programmes, head of London Weekend Television's children's, religious, and adult education programmes. Now, and at a time in life when most grandmothers—and she does have 13 grandchildren—are looking forward to a gentle retirement, she has embarked on a new and exacting career. With Joy Whitty, her long-term creative partner, she has formed her own film company, which has just made 13 original short films for children's television. They will start going out on the commercial network next week.

Miss Stephens, a doctor's widow, is efficiency in motion. Beautifully groomed and articulated, the complete woman executive, she doesn't hold with waste either in conversation or in life. Even her kitchen is planned down to the last detail of economy in movement. It was obviously this ability to clear away the clutter and grasp the main issue that took her from strength to strength in her career. She was always the one to get things running smoothly in a department so that those who worked under her could get on and create within a well-ordered framework. After years of organisation, the challenge diminished and she began to feel that she was only skimming the surface in her thinking. Even the books she read so plentifully were not the ones she would have found the most profitable, had there been a choice. Since she left the big companies she is, she says, able to conduct her life on a far deeper level.

She had enjoyed doing the women's programmes and was talked into doing the children's, rather against her will in 1963, since she said she didn't know anything about them and didn't want to. She entered what she now recalls as "a demoralised, miserable department" and turned it into the one of the most worthwhile programmes the world's young had ever seen. She stresses she was not, nor ever will be, a creator, but an "enabler," someone who gives the leadership and sense of direction. She blew a bracing breath of fresh air into the hot-house atmosphere of BBC children's television, cut away the dead wood, reassigned, delegated like mad, battled to make "Blue Peter" open up its tight little team and expand and gain more impact by going out twice a week. When Michael Peacock was preparing for BBC-2 he had the idea of a pre-school programme. Doreen Stephens brought in Joy Whitty at this point, who created "Play School" on a laughable budget of £120 for five programmes a week, and the favourite "Jackanory."

She heard about Douglas, rushed over to France, and snapped it up; and generally made a real attempt to bring children's television in line with the times. When she took over they were all set to do another lot of "Andy Pandy." She revolted and refused to have it even on "Watch with Mother" on the grounds that life was changing and children who were no longer wrapped in cotton wool were watching all kinds of other television programmes and needed their own entertainment with a harder edge on it. In short, she wanted to prepare the children who were growing up in the sixties for the far more technical world of the seventies.

As a result of keeping up, not babying the children, her programmes consistently beat ITV children's programmes in the ratings at a time when the BBC was getting caned by them in other departments. Consequently London Weekend went all out to secure her services when they got their licence. David Frost wooed and won her and others with the prospect of making exciting programmes with exciting people.

She was none too keen at the prospect of the religious programmes of which she was designated the head. Michael Peacock told her: "Doreen, you will simply have to come to terms with God." Which she did, at least in television terms. "I told all the religious people that their programmes were ghastly," she says bluntly. "I said I had long ago left the institution of the Church and that all their programmes had done was to drive me farther away to the point where I would no longer have anything to do with the established Church in this country while they had anything to do with it." Instead of their cosy, undemanding hymn programmes she innovated an experimental indoor Hyde Park Corner called "Round

## I kid you not

Catherine Stott meets Doreen Stephens, the woman who revolutionised children's TV

House," since she felt that young people above all wanted to ask questions, more than ever before wanted to know where we are all going and what is it all for.

She left London Weekend in the vanguard of executives who said: "This is not what we came here to do." When Joy Whitty asked her to make a film with her she jumped at the prospect of working with her former team-mate at the BBC and LWT because in her judgment "she is one of the rare perfectionist originators who cannot bear to do anything derivative." Doreen Stephens cleverly raised some money in the City, threw in her golden handshake from LWT, and off they went to Corsica "on a shoe-string and a song" to make the series, called "Grasshopper Island." She was above all interested in trying to prove that a quality product for children could be a commercial product. It seems as though she has succeeded. The big companies here are taking it, the book is coming out in December, and a dozen countries from Norway to South America have already bought it. Retirement, which she claims was looming large even before she left the BBC, has never seemed farther away. Other slightly secret and very worthwhile projects are in hand, too, which she fervently hopes will take her way past retirement age both pleasantly and painlessly.

She had wanted change when she took over the children's programmes eight years ago, and she instigated it. Looking at it from the outside, does she feel that it is time for more changes in children's television? "Yes, I do," she says firmly. "It is hard to talk about it when everything one says can so easily make one sound critical of the person who has followed you."

"I know Joy Whitty feels 'Play School' is still as she left it; that it hasn't developed with the times in the way it possibly should have. Myself, I'd have liked a harder element to have got in. If you could put the hard element of 'Sesame Street' with the quality of 'Play School' you would have a marvellous programme. At present it plays it too softly, not making use of the hard commercialism to put something across. Yet children are up against this all the time. They could do with a bit less Jemima and Humphrey because the time has come just as I hated 'Andy Pandy' and its softness—to grow a little more brash with the direct teaching thing. 'Blue Peter' is still absolutely professional and perfectionist in the way it is done, but there is now a staleness about it. It has become the prisoner of its own success."

Miss Stephens is so obviously attuned to the wants and needs of the junior viewing public that it will be interesting to see just how she has put her ideas into practice when "Grasshopper Island" comes up on our screens.



## HOME AND SCHOOL Slamming cramming

by Richard Freeman

ANYONE who has had much to do with schools has his own horror story about school buildings. Quite a few current examples have been filtering through to ACE. In one county, over one hundred secondary school pupils are being accommodated in an already full junior school until their comprehensive is big enough to take them. These arrangements for the pupils were sprung on the parents and at no time were they asked for their opinions on the situation—perhaps the LEA knew in advance that they would be unprintable.

In Scotland, there is an overcrowded primary school in a town with a forces base. To relieve the overcrowding, it is proposed to bus the forces children to a vacant school four miles away. The town children stay put, thus creating two classes of children in the community. Again, the parents were not consulted.

These two cases are typical of the way in which LEAs solve their problems. I don't doubt for a moment that each LEA thought it had the best solution in the circumstances but the parents concerned will always doubt it. If the LEAs think they are doing a good job, why are they so reluctant to bring teachers and parents into the picture? If there is a sound educational reason for cramming one hundred extra children into a junior school, why doesn't the LEA say so?

In fact, if only parents knew the difficulties which some LEAs face, their sympathy would be two over. One Chief Education Officer told me that the Government's Victorian primary school rebuilding programme means a fall in the quality of secondary education in his county. But no parent will be told this by the LEA. Instead they'll just wonder why the LEA doesn't do something about its secondary school building shortage.

### More choice

In other areas, the Victorian primary school programme hits comprehensive reorganisation. Whole areas will now be reorganised without their LEAs being able to spend one penny on building alterations and improvements.

Naturally concern over comprehensive buildings is uppermost in parents' letters. This is an area in which not air predominates and facts are few. So few that many politicians insist on purpose-built buildings before reorganisation (which is a way of delaying reorganisation for another century). But what facts there are suggest that adapted and split-site buildings do not per se make poorer comprehensives.

Caroline Benn and Brian Simon give some comforting figures in their survey of comprehensive schools. They found that split-site schools actually offered marginally more choice at O and A level and had as high a staying on rate as single site schools. But the purpose-built beat the non purpose-built by the same narrow margin. (Purpose-built: Thirteen O and eight courses; none purpose-built; Twelve O and seven A courses). Thus there's little evidence to suggest that our comprehensives would be any better for an extra £2,000 millions-building programme.

I think this shows that we can easily overestimate the effects of good and bad school buildings. While I would prefer to see better buildings, I think we may get more value for money by giving every school £1,000 cash to spend as it likes. Spending the equivalent £35 millions on buildings might achieve no significant educational result.

But this doesn't mean that parents should forget about buildings. The reverse is true. Parents need to keep a constant watch on their LEA's building plans and they need to act promptly when they want to make objections and suggestions. The present system for objections is woefully inadequate. Under Section (3) of the 1944 Education Act (as amended 1968), a local authority must give notice of proposals to close or significantly alter the character of a school.

### Voluntary effort

The County and Voluntary Schools (Notices) Regulations 1968 lay down that notices must be placed in a local newspaper, in conspicuous places in the area and at the school entrance. Experience shows that few parents see these notices. And those that do only have two months in which to submit objections. In many cases which have come to my attention, parents failed to object within the two month limit. This is natural enough because most parents react only when they know how a change affects their children.

One way to improve the regulations would be to insist that every parent receives a letter describing the proposed changes in reasonable detail. To hope for this in the near future is probably too much and improvement is more likely to come by voluntary effort. Bodies like the Confederation for the Advancement of State Education or the Campaign Against Selection can do much to inform local parents of what is happening in their area. Just handing out a leaflet at the school gates would achieve more than the County and Voluntary Schools (Notices) Regulations.

When challenging an LEA over building changes, one useful point to remember is that only ten local government electors are needed for an objection to the Secretary of State. Provided ten object within the two months, others can object when the inquiry is in progress. But if fewer than ten object in time, no legal power can intervene once the two months are up.

Questions for this column should be sent to "Education," Woman's Guardian, 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR. Neither the Guardian nor ACE undertakes to answer letters not selected for the feature, but the ACE questions service will answer individual questions on a fee basis. For details write to Richard Freeman, Advisory Centre for Education, 32 Trumpington Street, Cambridge CB2 1QY.

## 1984 and all that

Hugh Jenkins, MP, on his own answer to creeping totalitarianism

"THE democratic system itself is perilously time consuming, and the need to please the electorate every five years, downright dangerous. The closely bound issues of population growth, pollution, and food shortage simply cannot be dealt with in the short term." —JACKY GILLOTT, Woman's Guardian (September 2).

THE FASCINATION of Jacky GilloTT's piece: "The Era of Greed" was that of seeing how a first-class brain can get it all wrong. "We are beginning to learn," she said, "that a rapacious form of economic growth is at the base of it all..." If we are, someone is teaching us the wrong lesson, because it is not so.

For nothing of our own economy is no longer growing. It is now in recession. For another, there is nothing wrong with growth as such, it is what got us out of the cave; the real questions are what sort of growth, how much, and where, and for whom? The simple equation (growth equals greed) is your correspondent's own form of escape and the result of this mental laziness is appalling for it leads her to the rejection of democracy. The electorate is greedy, says Miss GilloTT, and they must be deprived. They will not choose to limit themselves, so power must be removed from them and a benevolent autocracy must rule.

I have little patience with those who shout "Fascist" every time a policeman does the job we pay him to do, but what Miss GilloTT suggests is indicative of that profound disbelief

in the capacity of people to govern themselves which is at the root of all tyrannies.

What Miss GilloTT needs is a short session in Athens or Pretoria to refresh her appreciation of the importance of not being governed by irremovable authorities. She will learn that autocracy is not more efficient than democracy and that Winston Churchill was right when he said that democracy is the worst form of government there is, excepting all the others.

What we need is not less democracy but more effective democracy. We need greater understanding, more participation and an increase in the esteem in which the electorate is held by politicians and press. How are we to achieve all this?

Partly by Miss GilloTT and others provoking fundamental re-examination of our political set-up. The influence of the party must be increased not decreased and its internal democracy must be improved and made more effective. On most major issues in my experience, the judgment of rank and file political activists in the Labour Party as expressed at annual conferences has been sounder than that of the leadership.

The limitation of growth is an easy political trick and the present Government has already performed it as people are painfully aware in Scotland and elsewhere. What has proved to be beyond the powers of any Administration so far, or at least beyond its will, is the fair distribution of the product of a market economy. The achievement

of Mr Heath's Government has been to prove to the public that the principles on which it was elected can only be put into practice at intolerable cost to the welfare of the community. Non-directive government has been shown to be a disastrous myth.

When it comes to foreseeing disaster round the corner, I am as perceptive as the next man or girl and I have Aldermaston buoys to prove it. At the moment what is fretting me most is chemical and biological warfare but I recognise that pollution and population are the treacherous forces amoung us doomwatchers.

But what we must not allow our fears to do is to blind us to the extraordinary fact that the problems we now face are the fruits of the success of the human experiment. Mankind flourishes, lives longer, procreates, increases, and multiplies, and puts more and more things into the hands of more and more people and then looks round and sees the consequences and the redistribution of his wealth and is rightly afraid.

There are two possible reactions. One is to say with Miss GilloTT, that we are all evil and stupid and need some big man or collection of big men with long-term power to come and rescue us from disaster and change our direction. The other is to stop and think and perhaps do a bit of reading. We shall then discover that Tswney told us all about it years ago when he wrote "The Acquisitive Society."

We shall also discover that we have really known all along what we have to do but have been afraid to do it.

have thought that there might be some way of avoiding the upheaval and the conflict, have hoped that somehow or other it might still be possible, by Keynesian methods or through the scientific revolution, to tame and control what Aneurin Bevan first correctly called "the system of private greed" and to redistribute its product fairly both internally and internationally.

The realisation that the market economy is essentially unmanageable is becoming widespread and I am convinced that we are now approaching the end of private capitalism. There have been many false deaths and we are in for a very alarming time during the next few years but the present Government is the last one we shall see which preserves even a theoretical addition to the doctrines of laissez-faire profit-seeking.

The era of greed has been with us for a very long time and many good and great men as well as some bad and small ones have told us that we must get rid of it or it will get rid of us. The danger is that the transition will not be to democratic Socialism but to authoritarian State and inter-State capitalist systems buttressing international cartels. At this point great responsibility rests upon the media of communication and upon those who serve the means of public information.

Jacky GilloTT has received a great many letters in support of her view and a selection of the points they raise will appear in Woman's Guardian next Wednesday.



## A lot to tell Parliament

Mr Heath does not change his mind easily or often. His reasons for recalling Parliament to discuss Ulster must be serious and new. It is less than four weeks since he told Mr Wilson (quite sharply) that a recall would be undesirable "in the present state of feeling." It is true that MPs are not to return to Westminster until the week after next. And when they do get back they will not be able to do much more than question the Government closely on what has happened since interment began on August 9. All the same the events of August were alarming and the events of September have so far been worse. There now seems to be a threat which may be serious that the Protestants are getting restive and that—like the Belfast shipyard workers—they will soon be marching again, and in large numbers.

Attacks by Protestants on Catholics added to attacks by Catholics on the security forces and on public buildings would present the British army with a new and much graver problem. But this has not happened yet. There are other reasons, however, why the case for Parliament's recall is stronger now than it was last month. The situation in Northern Ireland has changed in several respects since Parliament rose and so has British policy. Interment came first and was a serious step. Interment has not stopped the shooting, although there may have been less of it than there would otherwise have been. On the other hand interment, as always, has affected the moderates and the extremists alike and has led to the civil disobedience campaign.

## Sir Alec looks at Sinai

The coming visit of Sir Alec Douglas-Home to Cairo could be a case of the right man in the right place at the right time. The United States' initiative for an interim settlement involving the Suez Canal seems to have flopped. In frustration, Egypt is apparently to air the Middle East crisis at the United Nations. This is nearly always a sterile exercise in abusive stance-taking. Sir Alec may therefore have an opportunity for some delicate diplomacy.

The disadvantage of Britain's position is in the lack of strength to put pressure on either Egypt or Israel. Britain does, however, hold a singular position among the Big Four powers. Israel distrusts the Soviet Union because of its total support for the Arabs, and the French because of their arms embargo. The Arabs distrust the United States for its backing of Israel. Only Britain remains in some position to talk to both sides—and to get a hearing. This is not to suggest a mediating role for Sir Alec. There have been too many of those already. As a result, Dr Jarring is now kicking his heels in Moscow, and Mr Rogers and Mr Sisco are shuffling their papers in Washington—to no end. The catch is that immediately anyone talks to one side he becomes suspected of prior commitments. Nevertheless Sir Alec's greatest service would be to keep minds on a settlement and on resolution 242.

The advantage of Sir Alec's rôle is still his speech in Harrogate in October. Then, for the first time, he spelled out the details of Britain's interpretation of resolution 242. He emphasised "the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by war, and the need for a just and lasting peace in which every state in the area could live in security." He said Britain could not "support any political programme which would involve the disappearance of the State of Israel." This speech, while not so warmly received in Jerusalem, put Anglo-Arab relations on their highest level for many years. President Sadat has made a bow of appreciation in all his speeches since. Sir

Parliament exists to uphold liberty. It has a right to hear why interment was held to be necessary and how far it is thought to have helped in achieving order.

There have been two other changes—or apparent changes—in Government policy since Parliament rose and the Government ought to explain them. On August 19 Mr Heath was still telling Mr Lynch to mind his own business. Yet now there is to be a meeting between the three Prime Ministers to discuss questions which cannot be far removed from political developments in Northern Ireland.

The other apparent change in Government policy was Mr Maudling's offer to seek ways of giving the minority as well as the majority "an active, permanent, and guaranteed rôle" in administering Northern Ireland. This implies that the Government is actively looking for ways to give the minority a greater sense of involvement and security.

This partial change of direction, like Mr Heath's change of attitude towards Mr Lynch, suggests that in Whitehall, at any rate, men's minds are turning towards an attempt to find a political solution. This can run parallel with security operations. If the Dublin Government decided to deal with Mr Cahill this could mean that Mr Lynch also was beginning to act more firmly against the terrorists who take refuge in his country. But Mr Cahill was not questioned for long and Mr Maudling's initiative has yet to find an adequate response. There will be a lot to tell Parliament, and a lot of questions to be answered, by the week after next.

Alec should show that this stand has not changed.

It will pay the Foreign Secretary to acknowledge the possibilities of a settlement which President Sadat has opened up this year. He will need, too, to show understanding of the delicacy of the President's position in the face of workers' unrest, limited enthusiasm for the new federation adventure, and the political trial. All this is in the context of widespread Arab disarray. But Sir Alec should also make plain that if Mr Sadat wants a settlement, he must be willing to take risks.

In Arab political vocabulary and tactics there is no undertaking more risky for an Arab President than to advocate direct negotiations with Israel. But this refusal to talk directly remains the weakest point in the Egyptian case. Sir Alec could argue that, if direct talks fail, it could be fairly said that everything had been tried. Israel never gave President Sadat's offers earlier this year a proper try-out. In direct negotiations both sides would be forced to try each other out. The exercise could conceivably lead to the basis of trust which has been missing in communications on paper and through intermediaries. Where and how these talks should take place can be decided after the principle of talks has been accepted. The essential should be that both sides approach them without pre-conditions on withdrawal and non-withdrawal. These unproductive arguments have been rehearsed too often.

A final but relevant hint which Sir Alec could drop concerns language. The tradition of heady rhetoric for Arab audiences has long been acknowledged. But it is the heliocentric phrases which echo loudest on Tel Aviv. They deafen Israeli ears to the hints of peace. If Israel is finding the United States' reluctance to deliver more Phantoms worrying, deft political tactics for Egypt would be to offer direct negotiations. It would be a means of distracting attention from strategic considerations to politics. Sir Alec will have been successful if he starts Egypt off on that track.

## South Africa given out

No amount of bluster by South African ministers can disguise the body blow dealt apartheid sport as a result of the cancellation of South Africa's cricket tour of Australia. With the cancellation of the New Zealand tour, the isolation of South Africa in the world of sport has become almost total. South Africa's insistence in running sport on racialist lines has virtually eliminated her international sporting links. The only major sport where South Africa is still able to tour abroad is rugby. But after the controversial Springbok tour of Australia earlier this year, which led to a series of massive anti-apartheid demonstrations, even this link may shortly snap. Given the gradual exclusion of South Africa from the major sporting games it is unlikely that she will be invited to participate in the next Commonwealth Athletic Games to be held in Auckland in 1974.

The decision to cancel the South African cricket tour also marks a major victory for the anti-apartheid movement. When the movement first declared its intention of agitating for South Africa's isolation in sport the dangers were obvious. There was widespread distaste, particularly among sportsmen for anything which

appeared to mix politics and sport. But Mr Peter Hain and his fellow campaigners have succeeded in convincing the public (and many sportsmen) that it is the South African authorities who are really responsible for mixing sport with political and racial dogma. There were also those who doubted whether any campaign which eschewed non-violence could have an effect on public opinion or the sporting authorities. The success of the militant, but non-violent, demonstrations both in Australia and Britain have shown what a force moral pressure can prove when effectively mobilised. This is the effective answer to those like Mr Francis Bannion whose vitriolic condemnation of Mr Hain and the demonstrators cannot serve the cause of nonviolent protest but can and does give aid and comfort to the South African authorities.

The campaign to stop sport with South Africa is having a sobering effect on public opinion within that country. Apartheid will not be overcome in a day or merely as a result of the banning of South African sports tours. But such campaigns do concentrate the force of world disapproval. And demonstrate to all South Africans just how repugnant the system of apartheid is regarded by world opinion.

WHEN A PRIEST leaves the ministry he owes it to the Christian community, of which he is a member, to give some account of his action. This I am most anxious to do so that the almost inevitable hurt to people whom I love and reverence may be reduced as far as possible.

I first want to stress that I have no intention of leaving the community even though I felt in duty bound to resign from the official ministry. For as long as the community, in their kindness, wish me to remain among them I am honoured to be a Catholic Christian.

I am sure my fellow Catholics will have the generosity of heart to see that my disagreement, on what is usually termed a non-infallible issue, is consistent with remaining completely loyal to the Church.

May they also see that I am not antipapal simply because I disagree with the Pope on the issue of birth control. First, my disagreement is in no way personal. I have never publicly spoken unkindly of anyone and I do not intend to begin with Pope Paul, whose love and concern for the underprivileged is known throughout the world.

But secondly and theologically, it is not antipapal or uncatholic to say he might be wrong about birth control, only that he cannot possibly be wrong. In disagreeing, I am simply availing myself of a right. If nobody avails himself of this right, namely, to speak the truth as he sees it rather than repeat what authority dictates, how does the Church escape the charge of being a totalitarian institution? Notice how Pius XI's statement that all who have contraceptive intercourse are "stained by a grave and mortal sin" has itself been considerably modified by bishops everywhere.

I have said elsewhere that I never felt more keenly I was exercising my ministry than in the gesture of renouncing it. I would like to expand on this.

For me, the Christian priest is essentially a minister. In the Church and for the Church he is a representative not only of God but of the people too, as was Christ himself. It is this representative function, at a key moment, in a key issue, that was denied me by our Catholic hierarchy after the Pope had first denied it to them. Ultimately, I had no alternative except to protest in the radical way of resignation.

It is my conviction, not lightly held, that the first minister of the Church, the Pope, as his name as the rest of us, in this instance, not succeeded in fulfilling his representative rôle. Over the question of birth control he has probably suffered more anguish than any Pope in modern times. As a brother Christian and a brother priest my heart went out to him.

None the less, I must repeat: in my view the Pope did not adequately represent the Catholic community when he sought to impose an old theological standpoint in entirely new circumstances upon a largely unwilling community. I did not want to expect him to impose my viewpoint. I was hoping that at a time of profound differences in the Church he would plead for patience and mutual tolerance until there

LAST week, PETER de ROSA, Roman Catholic theologian and vice-principal of London's Corpus Christi College, resigned from the priesthood because he could not accept the Pope's ruling on birth control. Here, for the first time, he explains why

## On papal infallibility

PETER DE ROSA



was a consensus which he could then officially proclaim.

Instead of this, though the considerable majority of his experts and even of the Cardinals he consulted was against him, he decided to give a decision which to those who know the theology underlying it was breathtaking in its conservatism. It was a decision so unqualified, so severe that, in spite of Vatican pressures, numerous hierarchies had very great difficulty in accepting it. They stressed the rights of conscience, or the diminishing of culpability or even the necessity for married couples to protect their family life in any resulting conflict of duties.

From that time, too, moralists, responding in some measure to the terrible needs of lay people, have not ceased to modify gently, cautiously, the Pope's position. In the long run, however, casuistry will not solve our crisis but only perpetuate it.

It may be thought that I am proposing a very strange rôle for the Pope in matters of morals and doctrine. I do not think so. I take it for granted that the Pope's supreme office is a representative one. Is he not a minister, a servant of the community? All theologians know that in his major decisions he is not entitled to act against the scriptures or the mind of the Church. If he does so, he is quite simply wrong. It is also perilous for him—as events subsequent to *Humanae Vitae* have proven—to try to force a solution on the Church when the mind of the Church has not yet come to rest, indeed, is by and large opposed to such a solution. The Pope should manifest his view certainly, but

since he is the servant of the servants of God surely he ought not to employ constraint.

The Pope as Pope is not a private individual. He is not the only Protestant (in the old fashioned sense) in the Catholic Church, but the representative servant of Catholicism. This is not generally understood by Catholics, who often think that the Pope's person is permanently infallible. The fact is it is his passing Catholic pronouncements which are infallible and, in any case, he hardly ever makes them. Small wonder that the Catholic teaching on this subject is not understood by non-Catholic theologians, one of whom writes: "The doctrine of the magisterium, climaxed in the dogma of infallibility, is the most perfect example of the, supposedly protestant, 'principle of private judgment'."

If the Pope were not able to represent an undivided Church, what should he have done? He should surely in this matter, about which the Gospel makes no pronouncement, have represented the divided Church, the confused Church, and not make acceptance of a view which even conservative theologians in his commission cannot justify a test of loyalty to himself and to God. How can the Pope as Pope represent God if he does not represent the people of God? Are we to imagine that he has some special, divine source of information that enables him to bypass and even to repudiate all the normal means of discovering the truth?

The attempt by the Vatican, in this as in other issues, to heal divisions, to remove confusions, by the unsuitable exercise

of power has failed. Worse, the honest and in some ways beautiful differences in the Church have been transformed into schismatic tendencies. The post-Vatican II community searching peacefully and hopefully for the truth suddenly broke up in a babel of conflicting tongues uttering mutual recriminations. It is very embarrassing for everyone that Rome, the seat of unity, should in this instance be patently responsible for so much real disunity and so much unedifying hostility.

The Pope asked priests in *Humanae Vitae* to concur in what, to my mind, was a one-sided and unrepresentative judgment on the most important issue facing humanity whether in the developed or developing world. But since I honestly believe the Pope has not succeeded in exercising adequately his representative rôle I felt, after considerable thought and prayer, unable to follow him. This would have meant me turning my back on Christ's poor to whom the Pope has urged me to devote myself.

The representative notion of a priest I hold is not that he should simply repeat under all circumstances the orders of Pope and bishops to his congregation. He must also manifest to the whole Church, as far as he is able, what the prophetic Spirit of God is doing among the people whom he serves. "The body does not consist of one member but of many."

My ministerial experience as well as all my studies told me that *Humanae Vitae* is contrary to the true Christian experience of the vast majority of married couples. Is this experience to go unheeded? Is nobody to listen and to give articulate expression to the groanings of the Spirit in the lives of multitudes of people, Catholics included, throughout the world?

My own position was doubly difficult in that my rôle within the Christian community was almost exclusively that of a teacher. What is required above all of a teacher is integrity, that is, a kind of sovereign freedom in presenting the wholeness of truths as he rightly or wrongly sees it. The imposition of silence upon me effectively stifled my vocation from God which I hold far dearer than celebrating mass or hearing confessions.

I would ask those who think resignation a drastic remedy to consider how drastic a measure it is to demand total silence of a teacher who feels like Jeremiah: "There is in my heart, as it were, a burning fire shut up in my bones, and I am weary with holding it in, and I cannot" (20:9).

Other issues, however close to my heart, would not have prompted my resignation. I could have waited still longer, for example, for the Catholic Church to treat the Anglican Church with more dignity and honour as a sister Church, or to accept that women too have rights in the Church of God. But I could not delay my protest further when the current teaching on birth control is causing ever increasing personal misery to my friends and the people I serve, and was, in my view, not merely irrelevant but harmful to the progress of peoples.

## Lessons by post

TO THE EDITOR

Sir, Peter Jenkins in his column "Public Spirit" (September 7) is, as always, sympathetic to the trade union movement. There is one point in the article which should be made clear to readers. Mr Jenkins states that Tom Jackson and his postmen made serious mistakes in their strike strategy. True enough.

Tom Jackson and a minority of the executive were not in favour of an all-out strike, realising their financial weakness. The minority were overruled by the hotheads and the resulting failure is too well known to repeat. If this fact was more widely known by the general public union leaders of the calibre of Tom Jackson would perhaps be listened to with greater respect.

Lay members of unions could also learn a lesson from this and not be too ready with accusations of "being sold down the river" by their more intelligent leaders, who carry out executive policy knowing it to be wrong. As a nation we are apt to admire too easily the barons of business, Church and Government. Responsible trade union leadership requires qualities which are a very rare combination: the rewards are rarer still. —Yours sincerely, R. E. C. Quilter, 70 The Crescent, Hadleigh, Essex.

### Initial worry

Sir, The legacy given for the promotion of the Initial Teaching Alphabet underlines one concern which has preoccupied me lately. You mention the resistance that the alphabet has previously met from the educational "vested interest." It is indeed true that so far the "Look Say" method has had an enormous grip on the market, and now the Initial Teaching Alphabet will come hurtling forward with renewed force and we will have a com-

petitive method. Surely something is wrong when educational methods become sales commodities and guarded commercial interests.

This occurrence exposes the fact that the education of our children is open to exploitation by whatever method gains the greater financial backing and not on grounds of quality. Mr Kelly's gift underlines the vulnerability of our present situation. Is it not time that the testing and promotion of teaching material, so crucial to the future and prosperity of this country, was less haphazard? —Yours sincerely, Berit Vogt, 28 Sunbury Avenue, London, SW 14.

### Author's note

Sir, Mr Kuznetsov tells us in his letter (September 8) of editions of up to 150,000 copies of books by contemporary British authors, published in 54 languages of the Soviet peoples—in all 179 million copies of more than 3,750 different titles over 320 English writers.

Staggering figures! To complete the picture, however, one might add the comment that few indeed of those authors will have received a royalty in royalties, and any royalties paid will have been made available for the authors to spend only within the USSR. It is perhaps valid to make the comparison that Great Britain ratified the Bern Convention in 1887.—Yours faithfully, Michael Horniman, A. P. Watt and Son, Bedford Row, London WC1.

Sir, How kind of Mr Kuznetsov to compile a list of all the English writers who can be read in the Soviet Union. Now how about a list of all the Soviet writers who can't be?—Yours faithfully, M. R. E. Hutton, 2 Abbey Mansions, Milkwood Road, London, SE 24.



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### A COUNTRY DIARY

ROXBURGHSHIRE. The swallows are gathering on the green. There is a bite in the evening air and the lanes are littered with the first debris from the trees after recent gales. But the evening sky, redening from the North-west, promises fair, a promise confirmed by the rising barometer. Last night the full face of the harvest moon looked over the tip of Staerough Hill. In spite of the battering of the barley and the oats, the combs have been grumbling over the big arable fields alongside the Tweed, tearing up the reluctant corn. Four machines advancing across one field reflect the scale of lowland farming here. Yet the talk this week is not of harvests and machines but of shows and sheep. For the second Friday in September is the day of the Kelso ram sales, the climax of the season. Attention has been focussed on the 14 pampered rams standing solidly, unmoving, in the pen by the local farmstead. Three black-face rams capture the eye with enormous curling horns, but the black velvet faces and ears of the five Suffolks represent the most important breed in the Borders today, numerically speaking. Pride of place goes to the classic white profile of the Border Leicester, an improved breed that was introduced to the area not long before the first Kelso ram sale in 1813. Combed and clipped to look their immaculate best, some rams even have their faces powdered before entering the show ring.

JOHN T. WHITE

هكذا من النحل



## Flower bower

from Nesta Roberts in Paris: Thursday

A graves go it is a trait of the lower levels of the social scale into total rigidity. Over-shadows as it is by the heavy pillars marking the last resting place of Madame Veuve. The flower bower, marked by only a wooden shield, painted white on black, it would be easy to overlook were it not for the white offering and the border of stalked shells like those with which children adorn the burial places of their pets.

The curious thing is that, within days, the gardens at the cemetery of Père Lachaise were to be filled with flowers, for as they have been reeling off Elise and Abelard, Chopin, Colette and Balzac, Oscar Wilde and Maurice Maeterlinck, the singer? Qui Morrison—on the right from the Carrefour du Grand Rond.

Jim Morrison, vocalist of "The Doors" who had lived in Paris since the beginning of this year, died here on July 3 in what has become the classic fashion of the folk hero of pop culture. Like Brian Jones, Janis Joplin, Jimi Hendrix and at the same age, 27, he was found dead, in what proportion drink, drugs, and desperation respectively contributed to those deaths is a matter for individual conjecture.

His death was not publicly announced until five days later. Since then the pilgrimage to the grave in Père Lachaise has been virtually continuous. The flowers, rather than grave, the heads and the bangles and the metal rings deposited there, the blue candles and the CND badge, the wax flowers and the real ones dying in jars, recall those pious, pathetic offerings left in that church in thanksgiving for benefits received from a saint.

The bundles of letters left there in the first days have disappeared, tidied away, and so has the elegant small cross which was planted in the soil. A stone and a wooden one remain, beside the shield inscribed "James Douglas Morrison" and there are a couple of full-length portraits cut from colour magazines.

The farewell messages are mostly written on the back of the neighbouring tombstone which forms the rear wall. "You are alive like Edith Cochrane, Buddy Holly, James Dean." "When the music is over turn out the lights, music is this your only friend." "We will never forget you."

How long is "never" in the time scale of popular idols? It could be longer than you think. The top right-hand section of the cemetery Madame Lamboukas lies near her husband Theodore, and her father Louis Alphonse Gussion, beneath a tombstone as immaculate as to suggest that somebody comes round to dust daily—and indeed an old woman in carpet slippers is at this moment straightening a plastic-wrapped card which says: "Thank you for your songs, Edith."

I remember her when she was a young girl in Montmartre, before she was famous, she says. "She was a real Parisienne."

It is eight years now since they buried Edith Piaf, who was joined seven years later by her 20-years-younger husband. Then Saragat, victim of a car crash, but there is not a faded petal in the thick border of asters round her grave.

De Valera then read them and said he could not remember them to his people. Lloyd-George said there was only one thing more for them to discuss: the end of the race. De Valera went white, and agreed to put the terms before his people. "Although I (Lloyd-George) thought he meeting pretty hopeless at the time, I am perfectly convinced De V was only bluffing and what we have heard since confirms this view."

Now read on?

**Silent minority**

THE WORLD is full of neglected poets. William Morris once complained to Oscar Wilde that there was a conspiracy of silence about his work. "Why don't you let Morris?" Wilde replied. "Why don't you join it?"

# One summer of acrimony

RICHARD BOURNE on a unique educational row

NOTTINGHAM, which has been in the throes of a bitter educational debate for many months, now presents a unique picture of dispute between its Director of Education and the City and District Community Relations Council. This is only the latest row to shake the city's highly individual education services, strictly controlled by its director through changing political regimes.

Many local authorities run summer schools for immigrant children in conjunction with their community relations councils, but in Nottingham this year Mr Andrew Main, the Community Relations Officer, put on a language course for 130 mostly Asian children with the ostentatious disapproval of Mr George Jackson, the Director of Education. The director alleged that the whole exercise might be a breach of the Race Relations Act because it was not aimed equally at disadvantaged whites.

After touring the summer school last month Mr Jackson wrote to Mr Main: "The general environment was bleak and depressing with little being achieved for the children with least language; the

school would have been condemned out of hand by any inspector of schools. I cannot believe that any worthwhile language training was being achieved. . . . Most of the children would have gained more by joining one of the Parks Department Summer Play Scheme activities in which they would have been mixing with white children. I do not wish to seem destructive."

This row raises broader questions than just the professional versus amateur friction which all the immigrant summer schools risk. It involves the general approach to immigrant education in Nottingham—a city which has successfully lived on its pioneer reputation in British race rioting—and the overall style of its education system.

Mr Main states that his council only entered the summer school business, with the aid of £350 from the Community Relations Commission at national level, because Nottingham refused to make specific language instruction available to immigrant children.

This year education officials reported that only 53 out of 1,103 immigrant pupils

in secondary schools had language difficulties, but in April 1970 Mr Jackson wrote to Mr Main that "much depends on your definition of 'language difficulties'"; he thought "most West Indians would come in this category." The number of children would be as high as 2,000. There are more than 3,300 immigrant children in the school system.

The facts about the position of immigrant children in Nottingham, which still has an 11-plus selective system, are not in dispute. Over 6 per cent of the school population is listed as immigrant, with West Indians just over a half the total and Asians around a third. Out of 4,588 children in the city, 1,103 are in primary schools where there were only 50 Commonwealth immigrants of whom 10 were of West Indian origin.

Nearly 9 per cent of children in special schools were listed as immigrant, and the proportion of West Indians there was nearly three times the proportion in Nottingham schools generally. In an interview Mr Jackson claimed that there is a higher proportion of black 16-year-olds in full-time education in the city than

there is of whites; a special one-year general education course for 15-year-old immigrants at a further education college took 61 students last year.

But the real dispute has centred on language instruction. Nottingham has no reception centre for immigrants and has relied as an act of policy on the natural dispersal of immigrant pupils and on the gradual development of interaction for language learning. "Personally I believe that there is no need for specific language training. We have very few children with almost no English at all," comments Mr Jackson, though at least one city primary school has been trying out a new "Cultural enrichment kits on West Indians."

Mr Main and immigrant leaders have strongly criticised the official attitude as tantamount to inaction. Mr Main says he thinks it is symbolic of the education department's failure to make imaginative contact with immigrants that a scheme of English tuition for Asian mothers produced a turnout of only 25 of the 560 invited: community organisation had

not been enlisted properly and the timing of the sessions was unsuitable.

Earlier in the summer the city's non-militant National Union of Teachers branch passed a motion supporting the summer school and urging more positive aid for immigrant children. Mr Jackson says that with the help of an inspector he is now launching one to three day in-service courses for 500 teachers of those city children at a disadvantage, immigrant and non-immigrant.

But the row over immigrant education is being seen in Nottingham's broader educational context. Back in the 1950s the secondary modern schools were renamed bilaterals and the directors are proud of the rapid replacement of Victorian primary schools, ahead of Mrs Thatcher's campaign. The city makes for a remarkably enclosed—though quite legitimate—system in which headships and more senior posts tend to go to Nottingham employees.

When Mr Jackson was appointed director from outside, for example, the then deputy, Mr Kenneth Baird, went to become principal of

Clifton College of Education. Last year Mr Ronald Hedley, the deputy director of education for the city, was chosen as first director of Trent Polytechnic, after a prolonged wrangle involving criticism by the Polytechnic staff, the resignation of the Polytechnic council's vice-chairman, and a protest by the then Vice-Chancellor of Nottingham University.

The future of Nottingham education is now obscure. The overall Conservative majority on the city council has been cut to one by a resignation this week. Mr Jackson retires next year, and in 1974 the city authority is to be swallowed by the numerically stronger county (Nottinghamshire is due by then to be fully comprehensive on an 11-18 basis).

The city Labour group, which never got its sixth-form college comprehensive scheme accepted before it lost power in 1967, is preparing to put it up again. As one Labour figure remarked, "With Mrs Thatcher as she is we shall be able to do anything by 1974. All we can have is a splendid confrontation." Meanwhile, there is another quite significant confrontation to inherit.



## Doves on a limb

from David Hirst in Beirut: Thursday

MEDIATORY efforts, sponsored by Egypt and Saudi Arabia, to patch up a new modus vivendi between the King Hussein and the Palestinian Resistance have now all but broken down against a background of growing dissension in guerrilla ranks.

A Jordanian delegation which arrived in Jiddah last week went back some way when it became clear that the guerrilla representatives they expected to meet there were unlikely to show up. The executive committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, led by Yasser Arafat, was hoisted to the leadership of the guerrillas' movement by the good offices of Eli Cohen, the Israeli spy banged in Damascus shortly before the June War. It goes on: "We don't know the name of your father or your mother. We only know the mask you wear. Your nose and ears are those of a Jew like all the features of your face." The King's manifest intransigence, together with fresh memories of his army's brutal assault on the guerrillas'

power in Jordan, which in military terms at least, has now tipped heavily in the king's favour. The king's decision to send a negotiating team to Jiddah, has become difficult to contain.

The resistance comes not only, as expected, from the left-wing groups, the Popular Front and the Popular Democratic Front, but also from the right-wing groups, the "cowardly" and condemned Saudi-Egyptian mediation as a bid to subjugate the guerrilla movement to the will of the regimes. The powerful Federation of Palestinian Students, generally considered sympathetic to Fatah, has also come out publicly against mediation. At the same time restiveness in Fatah itself has reportedly reached the point where a number of fighting men in South Lebanon are thinking of staging a mass walk-out.

The doves' argument is that there is nothing to be lost by negotiations because, if they come to nothing, they are openly forecasting, the blame will lie squarely

with the Jordanians. King Hussein will be seen by all, particularly his only remaining Arab paymaster, King Faisal, to be what they consider he is: an outright enemy of the Palestine cause.

The trouble is that, while a man like Khalid Hassan is personally one of the most respected of guerrilla leaders, there is a widespread feeling that negotiations would end up with yet another in the long line of retreats the guerrillas have made since the September civil war.

Even though the doves really might, in the final analysis, stand firm, they are not without risks. Their reputation to prove their point. But they may never have the chance to prove it, because out of conviction or opportunism the left-wingers are taking what, for the moment, is the easy course of total intransigence. It is, once again, the familiar spectacle: one wing of the guerrilla movement sabotaging the policies of another wing, with what, so far, has always been the result that neither succeeds.

There are two partners in a local garage business. Mr John Wolstholme and Mr Dorian Bakirjan, who dabbles part time in art dealing. Mr Bakirjan, who with this partner bought 57 oil paintings for more than £2,000, was delighted with his work. "I'd planned to spend this amount, but I never dreamt I would get so many excellent paintings. I've seen worse work on sale in Paris for three times the price, and what one can only call worthy efforts for twice the price in Manchester." The partners plan to store the paintings until Morton's price begins to rise.

The auctioneer, Mr David Heathcote, reckoned the prices would have doubled within two years.

Only the local art lovers were disgruntled. Several had come with £10 or £20, hoping to pick up a couple of water-colours, and they watched with mounting anger as dealers pushed prices up to five and ten times those figures. "They ought to be examined by the police," muttered one lady who had wanted a picture of the Old Market in Blackburn which went for £80. "They come here with their money taking local work away from local people. They don't come from Blackburn, you know. We don't have that sort of money here."

Yesterday's biggest buyers were not after all bound by James's wishes, decided to sell after keeping on painting each for themselves. Many of the buyers must have got some bargains yesterday. Morton will never be regarded as a major artist—some of the landscapes have the drear, dead quality associated with the sitting rooms of dingy boarding houses and a few of the still lifes use colour with a boldness which would not disgrace a painting-by-numbers set. But others have tremendous serenity and strength.

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## Oils boom

by Simon Hoggart

Amateurism at the auction: picture by DON McPHEE



mans as he tried to rescue a wounded American soldier.

The sisters lived together in the house in Darwen, keeping faithfully to their dead brother's wishes. One of them died in 1940, but the other lasted longer. Sarah died five years ago, aged 88, and Rachel died the same year at the age of 96. When the family went to investigate the house, they found it full of James's work, crammed into drawers, cupboards, and wardrobes, stacked up against walls and lying in heaps on the floor.

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## MISCELLANY

### Devolution

HAS JACK LYNCH been jangling an old and fastidious feel with Ted Heath this week? One that his historic President might find more than a touch evocative?

Frances Stevenson's diary, published last month, records a series of meetings Eamon De Valera had with Lloyd George in London in July 1921. "Dev," she wrote, "had not even taken the terms away with him—but we now had this as a mistake, as he has since sent for them—how Irish!"

De Valera then read them and said he could not remember them to his people. Lloyd-George said there was only one thing more for them to discuss: the end of the race. De Valera went white, and agreed to put the terms before his people. "Although I (Lloyd-George) thought he meeting pretty hopeless at the time, I am perfectly convinced De V was only bluffing and what we have heard since confirms this view."

editing a new series of Corgi poetry books, is beginning to feel the same way.

Since Miscellany mentioned the venture last month, Abs and the publishers have been flooded with manuscripts from writers who feel they qualify under the heading "neglected." About 101 so far, some from established (if paranoid) writers.

The first volume comes out later this month. Three more will follow by the end of the year. But they are already with the printer. No more manuscripts, please, says Abs. Join the conspiracy.

### Mean dwile

A PENCIL of light on the murky origins of dwile-flonking, which has been troubling Guardian (and other) readers. Is it an antique Suffolk ritual? Was it brought to these islands by the Norse invader? Or was the game invented more recently in East Anglia?

team. Mr Robert Devereaux of Beccles, aided and abetted by his apprentice colleagues, in 1964 or perhaps 1965.

"To add authenticity, the story was put out that Mr Devereaux had come across an ancient set of rules of dwile-flonking whilst going through his late grandfather's possessions (stored in a trunk in the attic) and decided to resurrect the game." Any more bids?

### Inside story

SOME, like George Brown, write their memoirs after they get out of politics. Others, like Harold Wilson, write them while they are still in. Yet others, like John Gorton, write them to get thrown out.

The latest variation comes from Cairo, where some of the distinguished 91 on trial for conspiracy against Anwar Sadat will be allowed to write their memoirs in prison. To be used as evidence?



DANKWORTH: sleepless

reckons the little black dots will keep him busy until next May—when he will take Cleo on holiday.

He is secretive about the pieces he is rehearsing now but all will be revealed on Monday when the first London production for 200 years of Etherage's "The Man of Mode" opens at the Aldwych. With the Royal Shakespeare and music by sleepless John. All he will say of it is that there are eight musicians and that it will be a lot different from the music of the times.

As for that missing syllable, he explains: "It's Johnny who plays and John who writes. It was the film people's idea, not mine." Films, that is, like "10 Rillington Place." It's his

music. And his incidental music in television's "Survival," which he is still writing for. Sleep tight.

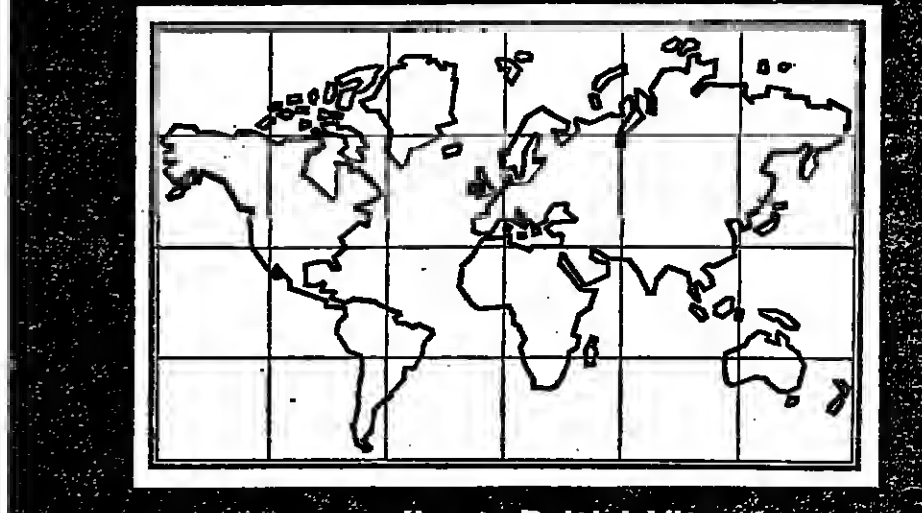
### Blackpuddles

HOME THOUGHTS from the TUC (1): Diana Jevons, Labour candidate in this month's Macclesfield by-election, hopes to have picked up at least one absentee voter while attending congress as a delegate for the shopworkers' union. Mike Yarwood, who lives at Prestbury in her constituency, is appearing at Blackpool this weekend. Diana is making sure he registers his postcard vote while he's there. What if Mike Yarwood as Harold Wilson or Mike Yarwood as Ted Heath is a secret between him and the ballot box.

Home thoughts from the TUC (2): Somebody seems to have been watching the trade union calendar. While Clive Jenkins and most of his senior officials are away, a burglar has raided ASTMS's spanking new headquarters in Islington. An electric typewriter and a television set were stolen. The latest—most scientific, technical and managerial—alarms were due to be fitted today.

● QUICK QUIP from Delequered Belfast. A mother proudly told her neighbour that young Billy had got a steady job at last: riding shotgun on a milk float.

# This is a large scale map of Manchester



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# BUSINESS GUARDIAN

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Edited by Anthony Harris and Charles Raw



## RTZ to merge lead, zinc interests

Plans are going ahead for the merger of the lead and zinc interests of New Broken Hill Consolidated and Conzinc Rio Tinto of Australia, two companies operating in Australia and controlled by Rio Tinto Zinc. The joint venture will be run by Australian Mining and Smelting, a new company in which NBHC will have a 45 per cent stake and CRA the rest.

If the merger goes through AMS will take over the Avonmouth zinc smelting project from RTZ. Until recently the Avonmouth plant was losing money at a rate of £3 millions a year but RTZ claims that the initial technical and financial troubles have been overcome. AMS will also take over a 50 per cent stake in a smelting project in Holland, the £70 million necessary to finance these deals will be provided by CRA.

The proposals are being implemented through a scheme of arrangement and application was made yesterday to the Australian Supreme Court for permission to go ahead. As CRA already owns 33.2 per cent of NBHC, it has agreed to leave the decision to outside holders.

The full financial details of the deal will be announced next week. It will mean the setting up of a new company to be called NBHC Holdings to take over NBHC. In addition to its stake in AMS, this company will retain its controlling interest in the Bougainville copper mining project in New Guinea and certain other interests. Moreover, shareholders will get a special 10 per cent dividend if the project is approved.

The main reason for the move is defensive. In the face of low prices for both zinc and lead, and world wide oversupply, vertical integration of mining, smelting and marketing activities was the obvious answer. But in itself it will not solve the problems of basic metals producers and it yet remains to be seen how soon the Avonmouth smelter becomes profitable.

## Sale nets BSA £250,000

A further £250,000 is to go into the cash-hungry pockets of BSA following the sale of Birtley Engineering, a subsidiary company, to the Canadian steel structure and heat exchanger group, Great West Steel Industries, of Vancouver.

Only a fortnight ago, BSA sold about 3.2 million Alfred Herbert shares to raise around £1.5 million. The BSA group is facing an acute liquidity problem and is thought to need at least £5 million in cash.

However, a statement from BSA yesterday insisted that the sale of Birtley Engineering was not due to BSA's present position. Mr J. E. Rowe, a director of BSA and Birtley, said BSA had been trying to find Birtley "a parent with a technical background more suited to the company's specialist business" for more than a year. He added that the sale in no way affected the operations of Birtley Manufacturing, of Durham, another BSA subsidiary.

Birtley Engineering, which is based in Chesterfield, Derbyshire, is mainly engaged in the design and construction of coal preparation plant and equipment. It is owned by Great West Steel, which intends to extend Birtley's activities in coal and mineral processing.

## Exchanges stay quiet

There was marginally more business in the London exchange market yesterday, but most of the deals were small commercial ones. The professionals are waiting to see what happens at the Group of Ten meeting next week.

Trading was in a very narrow range and the closing price—\$2.6575 to the pound showed a 2.5 point gain for the pound over the day. Paris and Frankfurt were equally quiet.

## Bank cartel to end today as Government lifts lending ceiling

Changes that will be a milestone in Britain's monetary history will be announced in a Government statement today. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Anthony Barber, said last night.

"The ceiling controls on lending by banks and finance houses will be removed and at the same time the London and Scottish clearing banks will abandon their collective agreements on interest rates—commonly known as the 'cartel'.

We are breaking away from the old regime that relied on rigid quantitative controls over lending and adopting a new system which will give full scope for competition and innovation."

There must be economic regulation in a modern industrial economy, Mr Barber said, but wherever possible that regulation should be of a general character.

"So under the new system, the Government will still be able as an indispensable part of economic management, to regulate the money supply."

"But in future we shall operate with an entirely new framework for achieving this—a framework which will combine that effective overall control with much greater flexibility and freedom for individual banks and finance houses."

Mr Barber was speaking in Leeds to a Common Market meeting of Leeds Conservatives.

The new rules will mean a radical change in the Government's methods of controlling credit, with the old ceiling on overdrafts and instructions to the banks about lending priorities going, at least until another crisis comes.

The present lending ceiling comes to an end next week with the banks left holding plenty of cash available for overdrafts. The new competitive era will mean that people wanting to borrow or to lend will find it pays to shop around for the best deal.

The banks and finance houses will now be preparing plans on how to make the best of their new freedom and these are expected to emerge quite quickly, over the next month or so.

The building societies, in particular, will be watching to see if the new atmosphere brings a lower trend in interest rates and makes it easier for them to cut the cost of mortgages.

A large new issue of Government stock is expected to accompany the announcement of the new rules. This is expected to make its appearance mainly to mop up the £414 millions worth of bank money the Bank of England at present holds in the form of special deposits and will be returning.

Expectations of this issue were depressing the price of existing Government stocks on the Stock Exchange yesterday.

Overall, the new rules, although they have taken rather longer to be agreed than at first hoped, are expected to be much in line with the proposals first put forward by the Bank of England in May, in its paper on competition and credit control.

The biggest change in the original scheme is thought likely to be a concession to finance houses on reserve assets.

By talk of a new Government loan of £700 millions, set at prices by 1 or 1.5, but offerings dried up later and falls were reduced to 1.

Financials were nervous in front of the Bank of England's new credit policy proposals. The "Financial Times" index was 1.9 down at 427.7 at the close.

Outstanding features were far fewer, but dealers saw a reasonable deal's trade. Apart from intermittent profit-taking, investors seemed to be in no great rush to capitalise on recent good gains, and were comforted by investment comment suggesting that the current "bull" market had some way to go yet. The first overnight night rise, Wall Street also helped sentiment.

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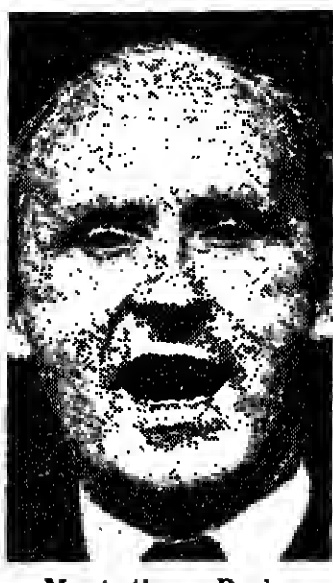
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Mr Anthony Barber

By our Industrial Correspondent

The Government has "agreed" that Mr Geoffrey Vieler should resign from his £10,000-a-year job as head of the National Giro, it was announced yesterday.

Mr Vieler, a City accountant, was brought in by Lord Hall, who was dismissed as chairman of the Post Office last November. It is understood that Mr Vieler will receive compensation for the three-year unexpired term of his contract.

Earlier this year Mr Vieler was transferred from being managing director of Posts and Giro to having responsibility for the Giro only, together with some special duties.

It was being emphasised yesterday that his departure has nothing to do with the future of the Giro, which lost £6 millions last year. Cooper Brothers, the City accountants, are investigating the viability of the Giro and a Government decision on its future is expected during the next session of Parliament.

The progress of the Giro has been hampered this year by the postal strike and because it has found it difficult to attract new business with its future hanging on the outcome of a Government inquiry.

After Mr Vieler's departure Mr Donald Wratton, who is the chief executive of the Giro, will report directly to Mr A. S. Ashton, the board member for finance and corporate planning.

The Government statement yesterday said: "Mr Christopher Chataway, Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, announced that he had agreed that Mr G. H. Vieler should resign from the board of the Post Office on September 30 when he will be free to resume his interests in the City."

Mr Vieler's departure comes at a time when the Post Office faces a gloomy future as a result of the Government's ruling that nationalised industries must peg their prices in line with the guidelines of the CBI initiative.

This is bound to throw the postal services seriously into the red and may make it difficult for the Giro to increase its charges and thus reduce its losses.

Mr Vieler declined to comment last night on the reason for his resignation. He said: "The only statement I am going to make is that my resignation has nothing to do with the future of the Giro. I have considerable faith in the future of the Giro. I am a professional man and I am going back to professional work."

General Foods Corporation, of the United States, last night announced that its UK subsidiary, General Foods Ltd., was looking at the position of Lines Brothers, the toy group which is under the threat of liquidation.

A General Foods spokesman also said the subsidiary was looking at the British toy market "with a view to a possible acquisition, but that it was too early to make any further comment."

The chairman of Lines Bros, Mr John Darby, said last night that he had not yet received a new offer from Dunelm-Comber, "but they are sending in teams to look over the place."

## Giro head 'agrees' to resign from post

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The chairman of Lines Bros, Mr John Darby, said last night that he had not yet received a new offer from Dunelm-Comber, "but they are sending in teams to look over the place."

Otherwise the only new development is that the banks and creditors have formally agreed to allow the subsidiaries to continue trading, thus removing the threat of a compulsory liquidation order being made.

Mr George Duncan, the managing director and chief executive of Truman Hanbury Buxton, is leaving the company at the end of the month.

Mr Duncan was one of the four Truman directors, who up to the last moment had supported Watney Mann against the eventual takeover. Grand Metropolitan Hotels, in the projected and expensive takeover battle for Truman.

## Widening gulf between US and others

By ANTHONY HARRIS

As the American Secretary of State, Mr William Rogers, greeted the Japanese Cabinet-level delegation to Washington with renewed demands for a "substantial" revaluation of the yen coupled with a long list of concessions on trade and investment, it became clear that the gulf between the US and the rest of the trading nations is if anything wider than ever after nearly four weeks of floating and discussion.

There have already been warnings that the ministerial meeting of the Group of Ten in London next week could not be expected to find solutions. But it now appears that the agenda is for talks about a long series of talks to come, an exploration of the kind of moves that might lead back towards stability.

The prospect is therefore for a long period of floating currencies, buttressed by exchange controls to limit speculative capital movements which might otherwise be provoked—especially when the scope of a settlement is beginning to emerge.

The Finance Ministers who will meet next week will probably find themselves involved in a series of "games theory" bargaining sessions, according to authoritative observers in Whitehall. Meanwhile, the OECD in Paris is making the preliminary arrangements for a round of talks on trade issues.

In the Whitehall view there are now three basic issues: 1. An "adequate" realignment of parities, in which most countries—including Britain—are at present adopting a defensive posture, trying to minimise their own revaluations.

2. The removal of the US surcharge, which, as Britain has already said at the GATT meeting in Geneva, should be part of the realignment operation.

3. The reform of the management of international exchanges and reserves, in which the dollar price of gold has already proved an obstinate preliminary stumbling block. It is doubtful whether trading countries will be willing to maintain fixed exchange rates, which implies an open-ended obligation to buy a currency of intervention—

## US food group looks at Lines

General Foods Corporation, of the United States, last night announced that its UK subsidiary, General Foods Ltd., was looking at the position of Lines Brothers, the toy group which is under the threat of liquidation.

A General Foods spokesman also said the subsidiary was looking at the British toy market "with a view to a possible acquisition, but that it was too early to make any further comment."

The chairman of Lines Bros, Mr John Darby, said last night that he had not yet received a new offer from Dunelm-Comber, "but they are sending in teams to look over the place."

Otherwise the only new development is that the banks and creditors have formally agreed to allow the subsidiaries to continue trading, thus removing the threat of a compulsory liquidation order being made.

Mr George Duncan, the managing director and chief executive of Truman Hanbury Buxton, is leaving the company at the end of the month.

Mr Duncan was one of the four Truman directors, who up to the last moment had supported Watney Mann against the eventual takeover. Grand Metropolitan Hotels, in the projected and expensive takeover battle for Truman.

Only days before Grand Met. announced that it had won control of the brewery, the Truman boardroom split appeared to be healed.

Obviously Mr Duncan now feels otherwise. He is to resign from the board and his executive positions on September 30 "by mutual agreement." From that date, Mr Stanley Grinstead, joint managing director of Grand Met, will assume the responsibilities of deputy chairman of Truman.

## BP profit wobble confuses market

There was a mercurial market in British Petroleum shares yesterday following the second quarter results. They dropped at one stage by 20p to 577½ but then recovered to 604½ because of the accompanying optimistic statement put out by the company.

Net profit for the June quarter at £37.3 millions is more than double the comparable figure for last year when production prices throughout Europe were extremely low. Profit is, however, sharply down on the £45.9 millions made in the first quarter.

BP blames the setback on the higher royalties and taxation it had to pay in the second quarter after the agreement reached at the end of March. Because most sales are made on a contractual basis, it was unable to immediately obtain higher prices from its clients.

There was also a big increase in the tax bill in the second quarter, as overseas taxation was up some 30 per cent at £14.2 millions.

## Higher sales

The company says it expects higher sales in the second half of the year which includes the normally dull summer months. It is this that put the bounce back into the shares.

Most City analysts are now expecting earnings to be around 45p a share instead of the 40p they were going for previously. This implies a prospective earnings multiple of around 13.

Profit during the second quarter could have been much lower but for the plunge in freight rates. BP has been able to negotiate very favourable rates on tankers.

There is some consolation for BP in the fact that its share price is higher than that of other oil companies. This is due to the fact that BP is in a better position to compete in the oil market.

## Pipeline future

BP is now waiting for an announcement from the American Department of the Interior about the future of the Alaska pipeline. The company counts about half of the reserves in Alaska and an ahead signal is crucial for its future.

A positive announcement could coincide with the expected funding operation. BP. This could take place through a rights issue, because the Government's Baruch Oil has between 3 and nearly three quarters of BP's shares, their willingness to part with more money is all-important.

Dedicate negotiations are already going on with Burnt. Earlier this year Burnt announced its intention to merge with the American Oil Company. The deal could be completed in BP against BP's reserves. But the negotiations with Conoco broke down because of a possible settlement of Burnt's share of BP.

## WELLMAN

Report of The Wellman Engineering Corporation Ltd for the year to 31st March 1971

Salient points from the circulated Statement of the Chairman, Sir Peter G. Roberts, Bt.

- Group Trading Profit exceeds forecast by £55,000.
- Increased investment in Subsidiary Companies of £475,000.
- Policy of diversification vigorously maintained.

	1971	1970
Group turnover	12,073,573	8,487,584
Exports	3,952,754	1,505,854
Group Profit before taxation	680,772	439,478
Group Profit after taxation	440,472	301,736
Earnings per share	3.91p	2.69p
Dividends on ordinary shares	9%	7½%
Net Assets Employed	4,458,587	4,180,847

## MARKET REPORT

## Leaders retreat further

The main body of stocks kept largely to Wednesday's pattern yesterday with the leaders retreating further, whereas secondary issues often made fresh headway to keep rises in a comfortable majority. The "Financial Times" index was 1.9 down at 427.7 at the close.

Outstanding features were far fewer, but dealers saw a reasonable deal's trade. Apart from intermittent profit-taking, investors seemed to be in no great rush to capitalise on recent good gains, and were comforted by investment comment suggesting that the current "bull" market had some way to go yet. The first overnight night rise, Wall Street also helped sentiment.

Some sizeable selling of gilts during the morning prompted by talk of a new Government loan of £700 millions, set at prices by 1 or 1.5, but offerings dried up later and falls were reduced to 1.

Financials were nervous in front of the Bank of England's new credit policy proposals. The "Financial Times" index was 1.9 down at 427.7 at the close.

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Some sizeable selling of gilts during the morning prompted by talk of a new Government loan of £7



# Record year for J. and J. Dyson

An outstanding set of results comes from J. and J. Dyson, the manufacturer of refractory materials and fire resisting goods. Profit for 1970-1 is a record of £1,895,731, a 20 per cent increase on the £1,579,097 of 1969-70. The company's earnings are forecast to be £2,000,000 for 1971-2, a 10 per cent increase on the £1,818,182 of 1970-1.

With the 15 per cent interim dividend paid before the year-end, the total dividend is effectively 20 per cent, against the equivalent of 18.6 per cent in 1969-70.

Group profit before tax has increased by nearly 27 per cent from £1,485,917 to £1,895,731, and after tax from £774,097 to £1,222,222. Regularly earnings of around 27 per cent cover the new dividend rate more than twice.

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## Hugh Mackay sales up 27 pc

Hugh Mackay, the manufacturer of carpets, has had a busy first half. The group pushed its turnover up by 27 per cent to £2,000,000 in the six months to June 30, and pre-tax profit of £235,000 compares with £150,000 last year, including a 100 per cent recovery of £181,500.

Interim dividend is being held at 5 per cent.

As known, the group's managers wished to end their liability policy for consequential loss. As forecasts of turnover suggested that future claims (attributable to the fire in 1969) would be minimal, the board has agreed to a 100 per cent recovery of the group's claim for £181,500.

The net figure after tax of £235,000 has been added direct to the balance of unappropriated profit.

## Unit trust from Canada Life

Canada Life Assurance, with assets exceeding £500 million, has established a new unit trust—the Canlife Unit Trust.

The new unit trust aims to provide a balanced portfolio of UK shares with an interest in overseas markets, particularly in the United States. It is expected to achieve growth and will be actively managed.

The opening price of units is 25p, with an initial yield calculated on the Board of Trade basis of 2.33 per cent.

## Swedish discount rate cut

The Swedish central bank has lowered the discount rate to 5.5 per cent from 6 per cent on April 23. It was cut again to 6 per cent prior to March 19, the rate had been fixed at 7 per cent for more than 20 months.

The National Bank said the cut was a necessary step against the background of the decline in business in Sweden and signs of lower discount rates in other countries. The Bank of England recently lowered the British Bank rate to 5 per cent from 6 per cent.

The initialist opposition had urged a lowering of the rate for several months. Labour unions also expressed a desire for a rate cut.

A lower discount rate could stimulate investment, urgently needed in Sweden, which is now suffering from the largest unemployment since the Second World War.

Unemployment has doubled during the past year to 107,000. The labour unions, currently meeting in Stockholm, are deeply concerned about the number of jobs.

# Higher earnings and payout by Felixstowe

Profit of Felixstowe Dock and Railway Company, the Suffolk port undertaking with tanker and transatlantic container berths, has risen from £347,792 to £539,553, after all charges including tax, for the year to June 30. Tax equalisation takes £225,000.

## Joncraig Holdings better forecasts

Joncraig Holdings, the knitwear and sportswear company which went public last October, has beaten the turnover and profits forecast made at the time of the offer for sale.

A pre-tax profit of £212,641, goods against a prospectus forecast of not less than £200,000, and a turnover of £1,780,000 compares with the £1,700,000 anticipated by the board.

As stated at the time of the offer for sale, profits are being retained to finance continued expansion and no dividend will be paid for 1970-1.

## R. & G. Cuthbert ahead at mid-year

R. and G. Cuthbert, the seedsman, increased its profit from £232,000 to £104,000 but because of the postal strike earlier this year it is unlikely that profit for the full year will reach the £153,000 earned last year.

The postal strike came just at the height of the group's selling season and affected all its mail order companies.

Last February New Court and Partners, the venture capital outfit of the Rothschild family, took a 25 per cent stake in the group. It plans to extend Cuthbert's range of products, using the group's established trade names—Carters,

## Pennine Motor raises interim

A 31 points increase to 71 per cent in the interim, a forecast of higher profits and a new acquisition are announced by the Pennine Motor Group.

At the half-way stage, the pre-tax profit has risen from £232,952 to £22,948, but Mr Peter Grimshaw, the chairman, now says that the results are beneficial from last year's development. He forecasts that sales targets will be beaten by a comfortable margin in the current year with a further consideration.

## Company news briefs

**Points from reports**  
Brikhouse Dudley: Chairman said that the company's half year profit would be another record.  
Boardman, Marden: Chairman, Mr C. Boardman, said "Sales and profit for the first half year of the current financial year will be very much improved and we anticipate an increase in the interim dividend. The outlook for the full year is good."  
Falvey: Chairman says that there is reason for confidence in the performance of the group in the current year. The board believes that prospects of future sustained and profitable growth are good.

**Business changes**  
James Halstead (Holdings): Mr C. J. Squire, managing director of Bees of Chester, has been appointed a non-executive director. Mr A. R. Murrell has been made an executive director, retaining the position of group secretary.  
O.B.E. has been awarded to executive director of Gnest Ken and Nettlesford Limited with effect from October 1, 1971.  
Prudential Assurance Company: Mr W. F. Gardner is retiring from the board on September 30, 1971.  
W. and J. Sagar (Holdings): Mr Peter Birtwistle appointed to the board.  
Bryant and May (Holdings):

**Interim results**  
Thomas Marshall (Lewsey): 6 pc (same). Pre-tax profit £193,000 (£198,000).  
Gibbons, Dudley: 125 pc (same). Pre-tax profit £317,000 (£273,000).  
Mentmore Manufacturing: 6 pc (same). Pre-tax profit £159,677 (£150,477).  
Temple Bar Investment Trust: 7 pc (same).  
Minister Trust: 7 pc. Announcement made on Sept 2.  
Southampton, Isle of Wight and South of England Royal Mail Steam Packet: 6 pc (same).

**Final results**  
C. S. Wiggins and Sons: 11 pc (same). Pre-tax profit £150,877 (£121,448).  
Aquila Securities: 6 pc, making 11 pc (10 pc). Pre-tax profit £111,814 (£116,956).

# Purified water—by Ford

Philco-Ford Corporation, a unit of the Ford Motor Company, said it had begun marketing a new water-purification system. Sales of the system in the next 10 years are estimated at more than \$500 million, Philco-Ford said.

The company said the system, which is said to remove up to 99 per cent of most dissolved solids, is being marketed by the company in industrial, commercial and municipal applications for the treatment of brackish water, which contains 5,000 parts a million, or less, of dissolved solids.

Within a few years, the system also is expected to be used in the treatment of sea water, which contains about 35,000 parts a million of dissolved solids.

The company said it was negotiating for the sale of several of its water-purification systems, with a capacity of 200,000 gallons a day to commercial customers.

The cost of a system depends on its size, the temperature of the water being treated, the percentage of solids to be removed from a given unit of water and other factors. In a 20,000-gallon a day system the cost to install the system is one dollar a gallon.

The installation of a system for 2.4 million gallons a day is 41.2 cents a gallon, the company said.

Operating costs of a system for 20,000 to 30,000 gallons a day are estimated at 30 cents per 1,000 gallons, the company said.

The Philco-Ford system uses a purification process known as reverse osmosis, in which polluted, or brackish, water is forced under pressure through a membrane to purify it.

In the Philco-Ford system, tubes of one-inch diameter cellulose acetate membrane, covered by a flexible braided support, are coiled like a garden hose on a small plastic spool and encased in a plastic container.

These modules, which weigh about 11 pounds each, can be interconnected to build a purification system capable of economically producing thousands of millions of gallons a day, Philco-Ford said.

The company said its 10-year research programme in development of the system was supported by \$1 million in contracts from the Office of Saline Water of the United States Department of the Interior and the Department of the Army, as well as its own research funds.

# Japanese growth comes to a halt

JAPAN'S gross national product—GNP—declined in the second quarter last year, the first time since 1965 that the GNP had registered a quarterly decline, EPA said. It fell 1 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1970.

The agency said the latest figure was up 3.9 per cent from the second quarter of 1970. It said Japan's annual growth rate currently was between 4 per cent and 5 per cent, which is extremely low compared with the last year's growth rate of 9.7 per cent.

The officials attributed the decline to sluggish corporate investments in plant and equipment and low individual expenditure. The Government would have to inject "incentives" to invigorate domestic business to achieve a 7 per cent economic growth for the 1971 fiscal year ending on March 31, 1972, EPA officials said.

A major Japanese economic research unit predicted that Japan's GNP in the fiscal year 1972 would be about 7.5 per cent if the year were upward by 10 per cent in October.

In a survey, the Mitsubishi Research Institute said if the yen was revalued by 12.5 per cent, Japan's current business would continue to grow for three more years, unless the Government implemented a drastic tax cut.

The institute said capital outlays of an additional 1,000,000 million yen (\$2,777 millions) by the Government in the second half of the current fiscal year (October, 1971-March, 1972) would drop 3.4 per cent from a year ago if the yen is revalued upward by 12.5 per cent.

In such an event, it said the GNP in the second half of the fiscal year 1971 would be 7.2 per cent, or 1.5 per cent less than the Government's original estimate.

Meanwhile, the nation's principal industries—petroleum, chemical and fertilizer manufacturers—are complaining that international trade, monetary uncertainty and sluggish domestic business are forcing them to cut production.

The Association of Petroleum Industries said it had decided to ask the Government to take relief measures for smaller enterprises specialising in the production of plastics, synthetic textiles, and rubber which have been most seriously affected by the 10 per cent US import surcharge.

The association said it would also ask the Government to limit the margin of a revaluation of the yen as much as possible and try to persuade the United States to remove the import surcharge.

The Chemical Fertiliser Industry Association said manufacturers of ammonium sulphate and urea were compelled to curtail their output by up to 25 per cent due to sluggish domestic business and reduced sales to China.

## One point more from Nairn W.

Nairn and Williamson, the manufacturer of floor wall coverings and materials for the motor, footwear, and clothing industries, is raising its interim dividend by one point to 3 per cent.

The higher payment is backed by a jump from £307,000 to £428,000 in pre-tax profit for the six months to June 30, including a £42,000, against £121,000 previously.

Turnover increased from £7,481,000 to £8,381,000 in the half-year.

## NE Timber heads for record

It looks as though this year's profit of the North Eastern Timber Group will be a record by a wide margin. Meaning, the interim dividend is being raised from 31 per cent to 3 per cent and the group reports a 37 per cent increase to £95,700 in pre-tax profit for the six months to June 30.

The higher first-half profit was achieved by a rise from £2,529,000 to £3,370,000 in turnover. The board forecasts that pre-tax profit for the full year will exceed £200,000, against £181,000 for 1970.

## Conference for fund managers

Twenty United States fund managers are to attend a conference in London next week on the investment situation and prospects in Great Britain.

The week-long conference, which starts on Monday, has been organised by Singer and Friedland with the assistance of Reynolds Securities.

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# CLOSING PRICES

Account: September 17 Settlement: September 28

BRITISH FUNDS		COMPONENTS	
Admiral 100 Aldershot			



## HOME NEWS



A policeman outside 10 Downing Street receiving a kiss yesterday from a member of the Little Angels, the national folk ballet of Korea, when they arrived to present a pair of dolls to Mr Heath. The Little Angels, who are appearing this week at Sadler's Wells Theatre, met Mr Heath in Washington in December

## Wesker lifts plays ban in South Africa

Arnold Wesker is dropping an eight-year ban on his plays being performed in South Africa, he announced yesterday.

He said: "If, as I've always maintained, I really believe to be the most powerful expression by man for man of his attempt to understand and illustrate his condition, then it is foolish to participate in a campaign that deprives people of that consciousness art can bring."

He insisted that he would still withhold permission for performances if the text was "conveniently cut" and would stipulate that when a play was put on for white audiences, it should also be put on for black, coloured, and Indian audiences.

He has signed the rights over to the South African theatre director and playwright, Athol Fugard, who works with a company of black actors.

Wesker's change of heart has,

By our own Reporter

as he expected, dismayed the anti-apartheid movement. But his executive secretary, Mrs Ethel de Kayser, claimed yesterday that the cultural boycott of South Africa which started in 1963 was still supported by many of the most important British playwrights including John Osborne, Harold Pinter, David Mercer, Edward Bond, Robert Bolt, and Terence Rattigan.

With the cancellation of another cricket tour and other developments, the movement is beginning to feel that its boycott policy—intended to stimulate demand for multiracial activity in South Africa—has begun to pay off.

Wesker says he hopes that his decision will be respected as one of principle. "My abhorrence for all injustices as well as the inhuman policy of apartheid in South Africa is manifest in the values permeating

my plays. Let the frightened totalitarian governments do their own thing. Why should I do it for them?"

His decision was welcomed by Doris Lessing, a number of whose novels are set in southern Africa. She believes that allowing plays to be shown on condition that they must be "some pretty interesting" within South Africa.

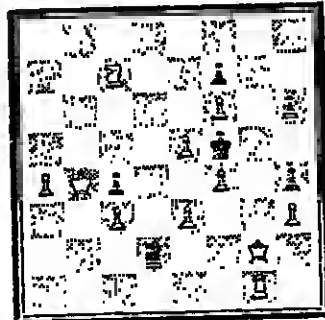
"If you had actually been in some of the hell-holes where some groups are fighting to put something on... you have no idea of the people who come round."

## Chess

## World champion 1973?

By LEONARD BARDEN

No. 1157



White mates in three moves at the latest, against any defence by Black. When published in Germany, this week's problem made some solvers proud to find the solution. So the point of White's apparently irrelevant key move.

Solution No. 1156: 1. P-N4 (threatens 2. Q-B3 mate). Now 2. Q-N3 ch K-N2 3. Q-B7 ch K-B3 4. Q-K6 ch (4 Q-N3 ch K-B3 5. Q-N4 ch K-B3 6. Q-N3 ch K-B3 7. Q-N4 ch K-B3 8. Q-N3 ch K-B3 9. Q-N4 ch K-B3 10. Q-N3 ch K-B3 11. Q-N4 ch K-B3 12. Q-N3 ch K-B3 13. Q-N4 ch K-B3 14. Q-N3 ch K-B3 15. Q-N4 ch K-B3 16. Q-N3 ch K-B3 17. Q-N4 ch K-B3 18. Q-N3 ch K-B3 19. Q-N4 ch K-B3 20. Q-N3 ch K-B3 21. Q-N4 ch K-B3 22. Q-N3 ch K-B3 23. Q-N4 ch K-B3 24. Q-N3 ch K-B3 25. Q-N4 ch K-B3 26. Q-N3 ch K-B3 27. Q-N4 ch K-B3 28. Q-N3 ch K-B3 29. Q-N4 ch K-B3 30. Q-N3 ch K-B3 31. Q-N4 ch K-B3 32. Q-N3 ch K-B3 33. Q-N4 ch K-B3 34. Q-N3 ch K-B3 35. Q-N4 ch K-B3 36. Q-N3 ch K-B3 37. Q-N4 ch K-B3 38. Q-N3 ch K-B3 39. Q-N4 ch K-B3 40. Q-N3 ch K-B3 41. Q-N4 ch K-B3 42. Q-N3 ch K-B3 43. Q-N4 ch K-B3 44. Q-N3 ch K-B3 45. Q-N4 ch K-B3 46. Q-N3 ch K-B3 47. Q-N4 ch K-B3 48. Q-N3 ch K-B3 49. Q-N4 ch K-B3 50. Q-N3 ch K-B3 51. Q-N4 ch K-B3 52. Q-N3 ch K-B3 53. Q-N4 ch K-B3 54. Q-N3 ch K-B3 55. Q-N4 ch K-B3 56. Q-N3 ch K-B3 57. Q-N4 ch K-B3 58. Q-N3 ch K-B3 59. Q-N4 ch K-B3 60. Q-N3 ch K-B3 61. Q-N4 ch K-B3 62. Q-N3 ch K-B3 63. Q-N4 ch K-B3 64. Q-N3 ch K-B3 65. Q-N4 ch K-B3 66. Q-N3 ch K-B3 67. Q-N4 ch K-B3 68. Q-N3 ch K-B3 69. Q-N4 ch K-B3 70. Q-N3 ch K-B3 71. Q-N4 ch K-B3 72. Q-N3 ch K-B3 73. Q-N4 ch K-B3 74. Q-N3 ch K-B3 75. Q-N4 ch K-B3 76. Q-N3 ch K-B3 77. Q-N4 ch K-B3 78. Q-N3 ch K-B3 79. Q-N4 ch K-B3 80. Q-N3 ch K-B3 81. Q-N4 ch K-B3 82. Q-N3 ch K-B3 83. Q-N4 ch K-B3 84. Q-N3 ch K-B3 85. Q-N4 ch K-B3 86. Q-N3 ch K-B3 87. Q-N4 ch K-B3 88. Q-N3 ch K-B3 89. Q-N4 ch K-B3 90. Q-N3 ch K-B3 91. Q-N4 ch K-B3 92. Q-N3 ch K-B3 93. Q-N4 ch K-B3 94. Q-N3 ch K-B3 95. Q-N4 ch K-B3 96. Q-N3 ch K-B3 97. Q-N4 ch K-B3 98. Q-N3 ch K-B3 99. Q-N4 ch K-B3 100. Q-N3 ch K-B3 101. Q-N4 ch K-B3 102. Q-N3 ch K-B3 103. Q-N4 ch K-B3 104. Q-N3 ch K-B3 105. Q-N4 ch K-B3 106. Q-N3 ch K-B3 107. Q-N4 ch K-B3 108. Q-N3 ch K-B3 109. Q-N4 ch K-B3 110. Q-N3 ch K-B3 111. Q-N4 ch K-B3 112. Q-N3 ch K-B3 113. Q-N4 ch K-B3 114. Q-N3 ch K-B3 115. Q-N4 ch K-B3 116. Q-N3 ch K-B3 117. Q-N4 ch K-B3 118. Q-N3 ch K-B3 119. Q-N4 ch K-B3 120. Q-N3 ch K-B3 121. Q-N4 ch K-B3 122. Q-N3 ch K-B3 123. Q-N4 ch K-B3 124. Q-N3 ch K-B3 125. Q-N4 ch K-B3 126. Q-N3 ch K-B3 127. Q-N4 ch K-B3 128. Q-N3 ch K-B3 129. Q-N4 ch K-B3 130. Q-N3 ch K-B3 131. Q-N4 ch K-B3 132. Q-N3 ch K-B3 133. Q-N4 ch K-B3 134. Q-N3 ch K-B3 135. Q-N4 ch K-B3 136. Q-N3 ch K-B3 137. Q-N4 ch K-B3 138. Q-N3 ch K-B3 139. Q-N4 ch K-B3 140. Q-N3 ch K-B3 141. Q-N4 ch K-B3 142. Q-N3 ch K-B3 143. Q-N4 ch K-B3 144. Q-N3 ch K-B3 145. Q-N4 ch K-B3 146. Q-N3 ch K-B3 147. Q-N4 ch K-B3 148. Q-N3 ch K-B3 149. Q-N4 ch K-B3 150. Q-N3 ch K-B3 151. Q-N4 ch K-B3 152. Q-N3 ch K-B3 153. Q-N4 ch K-B3 154. Q-N3 ch K-B3 155. Q-N4 ch K-B3 156. Q-N3 ch K-B3 157. Q-N4 ch K-B3 158. Q-N3 ch K-B3 159. Q-N4 ch K-B3 160. Q-N3 ch K-B3 161. Q-N4 ch K-B3 162. Q-N3 ch K-B3 163. Q-N4 ch K-B3 164. Q-N3 ch K-B3 165. Q-N4 ch K-B3 166. Q-N3 ch K-B3 167. Q-N4 ch K-B3 168. Q-N3 ch K-B3 169. Q-N4 ch K-B3 170. Q-N3 ch K-B3 171. Q-N4 ch K-B3 172. Q-N3 ch K-B3 173. Q-N4 ch K-B3 174. Q-N3 ch K-B3 175. Q-N4 ch K-B3 176. Q-N3 ch K-B3 177. Q-N4 ch K-B3 178. Q-N3 ch K-B3 179. Q-N4 ch K-B3 180. Q-N3 ch K-B3 181. Q-N4 ch K-B3 182. Q-N3 ch K-B3 183. Q-N4 ch K-B3 184. Q-N3 ch K-B3 185. Q-N4 ch K-B3 186. Q-N3 ch K-B3 187. Q-N4 ch K-B3 188. Q-N3 ch K-B3 189. Q-N4 ch K-B3 190. Q-N3 ch K-B3 191. Q-N4 ch K-B3 192. Q-N3 ch K-B3 193. Q-N4 ch K-B3 194. Q-N3 ch K-B3 195. Q-N4 ch K-B3 196. Q-N3 ch K-B3 197. Q-N4 ch K-B3 198. Q-N3 ch K-B3 199. Q-N4 ch K-B3 200. Q-N3 ch K-B3 201. Q-N4 ch K-B3 202. Q-N3 ch K-B3 203. Q-N4 ch K-B3 204. Q-N3 ch K-B3 205. Q-N4 ch K-B3 206. Q-N3 ch K-B3 207. Q-N4 ch K-B3 208. Q-N3 ch K-B3 209. Q-N4 ch K-B3 210. Q-N3 ch K-B3 211. Q-N4 ch K-B3 212. Q-N3 ch K-B3 213. Q-N4 ch K-B3 214. Q-N3 ch K-B3 215. Q-N4 ch K-B3 216. Q-N3 ch K-B3 217. Q-N4 ch K-B3 218. Q-N3 ch K-B3 219. Q-N4 ch K-B3 220. Q-N3 ch K-B3 221. Q-N4 ch K-B3 222. Q-N3 ch K-B3 223. Q-N4 ch K-B3 224. Q-N3 ch K-B3 225. Q-N4 ch K-B3 226. Q-N3 ch K-B3 227. Q-N4 ch K-B3 228. Q-N3 ch K-B3 229. Q-N4 ch K-B3 230. Q-N3 ch K-B3 231. Q-N4 ch K-B3 232. Q-N3 ch K-B3 233. Q-N4 ch K-B3 234. Q-N3 ch K-B3 235. Q-N4 ch K-B3 236. Q-N3 ch K-B3 237. Q-N4 ch K-B3 238. Q-N3 ch K-B3 239. Q-N4 ch K-B3 240. Q-N3 ch K-B3 241. Q-N4 ch K-B3 242. Q-N3 ch K-B3 243. Q-N4 ch K-B3 244. Q-N3 ch K-B3 245. Q-N4 ch K-B3 246. Q-N3 ch K-B3 247. Q-N4 ch K-B3 248. Q-N3 ch K-B3 249. Q-N4 ch K-B3 250. Q-N3 ch K-B3 251. Q-N4 ch K-B3 252. Q-N3 ch K-B3 253. Q-N4 ch K-B3 254. Q-N3 ch K-B3 255. Q-N4 ch K-B3 256. Q-N3 ch K-B3 257. Q-N4 ch K-B3 258. Q-N3 ch K-B3 259. Q-N4 ch K-B3 260. Q-N3 ch K-B3 261. Q-N4 ch K-B3 262. Q-N3 ch K-B3 263. Q-N4 ch K-B3 264. Q-N3 ch K-B3 265. Q-N4 ch K-B3 266. Q-N3 ch K-B3 267. Q-N4 ch K-B3 268. Q-N3 ch K-B3 269. Q-N4 ch K-B3 270. Q-N3 ch K-B3 271. Q-N4 ch K-B3 272. Q-N3 ch K-B3 273. Q-N4 ch K-B3 274. Q-N3 ch K-B3 275. Q-N4 ch K-B3 276. Q-N3 ch K-B3 277. Q-N4 ch K-B3 278. Q-N3 ch K-B3 279. Q-N4 ch K-B3 280. Q-N3 ch K-B3 281. Q-N4 ch K-B3 282. Q-N3 ch K-B3 283. Q-N4 ch K-B3 284. Q-N3 ch K-B3 285. Q-N4 ch K-B3 286. Q-N3 ch K-B3 287. Q-N4 ch K-B3 288. Q-N3 ch K-B3 289. Q-N4 ch K-B3 290. Q-N3 ch K-B3 291. Q-N4 ch K-B3 292. Q-N3 ch K-B3 293. Q-N4 ch K-B3 294. Q-N3 ch K-B3 295. Q-N4 ch K-B3 296. Q-N3 ch K-B3 297. Q-N4 ch K-B3 298. Q-N3 ch K-B3 299. Q-N4 ch K-B3 300. Q-N3 ch K-B3 301. Q-N4 ch K-B3 302. Q-N3 ch K-B3 303. Q-N4 ch K-B3 304. Q-N3 ch K-B3 305. Q-N4 ch K-B3 306. Q-N3 ch K-B3 307. Q-N4 ch K-B3 308. Q-N3 ch K-B3 309. Q-N4 ch K-B3 310. Q-N3 ch K-B3 311. Q-N4 ch K-B3 312. Q-N3 ch K-B3 313. Q-N4 ch K-B3 314. Q-N3 ch K-B3 315. Q-N4 ch K-B3 316. Q-N3 ch K-B3 317. Q-N4 ch K-B3 318. Q-N3 ch K-B3 319. Q-N4 ch K-B3 320. Q-N3 ch K-B3 321. Q-N4 ch K-B3 322. Q-N3 ch K-B3 323. Q-N4 ch K-B3 324. Q-N3 ch K-B3 325. Q-N4 ch K-B3 326. Q-N3 ch K-B3 327. Q-N4 ch K-B3 328. Q-N3 ch K-B3 329. Q-N4 ch K-B3 330. Q-N3 ch K-B3 331. Q-N4 ch K-B3 332. Q-N3 ch K-B3 333. Q-N4 ch K-B3 334. Q-N3 ch K-B3 335. Q-N4 ch K-B3 336. Q-N3 ch K-B3 337. Q-N4 ch K-B3 338. Q-N3 ch K-B3 339. Q-N4 ch K-B3 340. Q-N3 ch K-B3 341. Q-N4 ch K-B3 342. Q-N3 ch K-B3 343. Q-N4 ch K-B3 344. Q-N3 ch K-B3 345. Q-N4 ch K-B3 346. Q-N3 ch K-B3 347. Q-N4 ch K-B3 348. Q-N3 ch K-B3 349. Q-N4 ch K-B3 350. Q-N3 ch K-B3 351. Q-N4 ch K-B3 352. Q-N3 ch K-B3 353. Q-N4 ch K-B3 354. Q-N3 ch K-B3 355. Q-N4 ch K-B3 356. Q-N3 ch K-B3 357. Q-N4 ch K-B3 358. Q-N3 ch K-B3 359. Q-N4 ch K-B3 360. Q-N3 ch K-B3 361. Q-N4 ch K-B3 362. Q-N3 ch K-B3 363. Q-N4 ch K-B3 364. Q-N3 ch K-B3 365. Q-N4 ch K-B3 366. Q-N3 ch K-B3 367. Q-N4 ch K-B3 368. Q-N3 ch K-B3 369. Q-N4 ch K-B3 370. Q-N3 ch K-B3 371. Q-N4 ch K-B3 372. Q-N3 ch K-B3 373. Q-N4 ch K-B3 374. Q-N3 ch K-B3 375. Q-N4 ch K-B3 376. Q-N3 ch K-B3 377. Q-N4 ch K-B3 378. Q-N3 ch K-B3 379. Q-N4 ch K-B3 380. Q-N3 ch K-B3 381. Q-N4 ch K-B3 382. Q-N3 ch K-B3 383. Q-N4 ch K-B3 384. Q-N3 ch K-B3 385. Q-N4 ch K-B3 386. Q-N3 ch K-B3 387. Q-N4 ch K-B3 388. Q-N3 ch K-B3 389. Q-N4 ch K-B3 390. Q-N3 ch K-B3 391. Q-N4 ch K-B3 392. Q-N3 ch K-B3 393. Q-N4 ch K-B3 394. Q-N3 ch K-B3 395. Q-N4 ch K-B3 396. Q-N3 ch K-B3 397. Q-N4 ch K-B3 398. Q-N3 ch K-B3 399. Q-N4 ch K-B3 400. Q-N3 ch K-B3 401. Q-N4 ch K-B3 402. Q-N3 ch K-B3 403. Q-N4 ch K-B3 404. Q-N3 ch K-B3 405. Q-N4 ch K-B3 406. Q-N3 ch K-B3 407. Q-N4 ch K-B3 408. Q-N3 ch K-B3 409. Q-N4 ch K-B3 410. Q-N3 ch K-B3 411. Q-N4 ch K-B3 412. Q-N3 ch K-B3 413. Q-N4 ch K-B3 414. Q-N3 ch K-B3 415. Q-N4 ch K-B3 416. Q-N3 ch K-B3 417. Q-N4 ch K-B3 418. Q-N3 ch K-B3 419. Q-N4 ch K-B3 420. Q-N3 ch K-B3 421. Q-N4 ch K-B3 422. Q-N3 ch K-B3 423. Q-N4 ch K-B3 424. Q-N3 ch K-B3 425. Q-N4 ch K-B3 426. Q-N3 ch K-B3 427. Q-N4 ch K-B3 428. Q-N3 ch K-B3 429. Q-N4 ch K-B3 430. Q-N3 ch K-B3 431. Q-N4 ch K-B3 432. Q-N3 ch K-B3 433. Q-N4 ch K-B3 434. Q-N3 ch K-B3 435. Q-N4 ch K-B3 436. Q-N3 ch K-B3 437. Q-N4 ch K-B3 438. Q-N3 ch K-B3 439. Q-N4 ch K-B3 440. Q-N3 ch K-B3 441. Q-N4 ch K-B3 442. Q-N3 ch K-B3 443. Q-N4 ch K-B3 444. Q-N3 ch K-B3 445. Q-N4 ch K-B3 446. Q-N3 ch K-B3 447. Q-N4 ch K-B3 448. Q-N3 ch K-B3 449. Q-N4 ch K-B3 450. Q-N3 ch K-B3 451. Q-N4 ch K-B3 452. Q-N3 ch K-B3 453. Q-N4 ch K-B3 454. Q-N3 ch K-B3 455. Q-N4 ch K-B3 456. Q-N3 ch K-B3 457. Q-N4 ch K-B3 458. Q-N3 ch K-B3 459. Q-N4 ch K-B3 460. Q-N3 ch K-B3 461. Q-N4 ch K-B3 462. Q-N3 ch K-B3 463. Q-N4 ch K-B3 464. Q-N3 ch K-B3 465. Q-N4 ch K-B3 466. Q-N3 ch K-B3 467. Q-N4 ch K-B3 468. Q-N3 ch K-B3 469. Q-N4 ch K-B3 470. Q-N3 ch K-B3 471. Q-N4 ch K-B3 472. Q-N3 ch K-B3 473. Q-N4 ch K-B3 474. Q-N3 ch K-B3 475. Q-N4 ch K-B3 476. Q-N3 ch K-B3 477. Q-N4 ch K-B3 478. Q-N3 ch K-B3 479. Q-N4 ch K-B3 480. Q-N3 ch K-B3 481. Q-N4 ch K-B3 482. Q-N3 ch K-B3 483. Q-N4 ch K-B3 484. Q-N3 ch K-B3 485. Q-N4 ch K-B3 486. Q-N3 ch K-B3 487. Q-N4 ch K-B3 488. Q-N3 ch K-B3 489. Q-N4 ch K-B3 490. Q-N3 ch K-B3 491. Q-N4 ch K-B3 492. Q-N3 ch K-B3 493. Q-N4 ch K-B3 494. Q-N3 ch K-B3 495. Q-N4 ch K-B3 496. Q-N3 ch K-B3 497. Q-N4 ch K-B3 498. Q-N3 ch K-B3 499. Q-N4 ch K-B3 500. Q-N3 ch K-B3 501. Q-N4 ch K-B3 502. Q-N3 ch K-B3 503. Q-N4 ch K-B3 504. Q-N3 ch K-B3 505. Q-N4 ch K-B3 506. Q-N3 ch K-B3 507. Q-N4 ch K-B3 508. Q-N3 ch K-B3 509. Q-N4 ch K-B3 510. Q-N3 ch K-B3 511. Q-N4 ch K-B3 512. Q-N3 ch K-B3 513. Q-N4 ch K-B3 514. Q-N3 ch K-B3 515. Q-N4 ch K-B3 516. Q-N3 ch K-B3 517. Q-N4 ch K-B3 518. Q-N3 ch K-B3 519. Q-N4 ch K-B3 520. Q-N3 ch K-B3 521. Q-N4 ch K-B3 522. Q-N3 ch K-B3 523. Q-N4 ch K-B3 524. Q-N3 ch K-B3 525. Q-N4 ch K-B3 526. Q-N3 ch K-B3 527. Q-N4 ch K-B3 528. Q-N3 ch K-B3 529. Q-N4 ch K-B3 530. Q-N3 ch K-B3 531. Q-N4 ch K-B3 532. Q-N3 ch K-B3 533. Q-N4 ch K-B3 534. Q-N3 ch K-B3 535. Q-N4 ch K-B3 536. Q-N3 ch K-B3 537. Q-N4 ch K-B3 538. Q-N3 ch K-B3 539. Q-N4 ch K-B3 540. Q-N3 ch K-B3 541. Q-N4 ch K-B3 542. Q-N3 ch K-B3 543. Q-N4 ch K-B3 544. Q-N3 ch K-B3 545. Q-N4 ch K-B3 546. Q-N3 ch K-B3 547. Q-N4 ch K-B3 548. Q-N3 ch K-B3 549. Q-N4 ch K-B3 550. Q-N3 ch K-B3 551. Q-N4 ch K-B3 552. Q-N3 ch K-B3 553. Q-N4 ch K-B3 554. Q-N3 ch K-B3 555. Q-N4 ch K-B3 556. Q-N3 ch K-B3 557. Q-N4 ch K-B3 558. Q-N3 ch K-B3 559. Q-N4 ch K-B3 560. Q-N3 ch K-B3 561. Q-N4 ch K-B3 562. Q-N3 ch K-B3 563. Q-N4 ch K-B3 564. Q-N3 ch K-B3 565. Q-N4 ch K-B3 566. Q-N3 ch K-B3 567. Q-N4 ch K-B3 568. Q-N3 ch K-B3 569. Q-N4 ch K-B3 570. Q-N3 ch K-B3 571. Q-N4 ch K-B3 572. Q-N3 ch K-B3 573. Q-N4 ch K-B3 574. Q-N3 ch K-B3 575. Q-N4 ch K-B3 576. Q-N3 ch K-B3 577. Q-N4 ch K-B3 578. Q-N3 ch K-B3 579. Q-N4 ch K-B3 580. Q-N3 ch K-B3 581. Q-N4 ch K-B3 582. Q-N3 ch K-B3 583. Q-N4 ch K-B3 584. Q-N3 ch K-B3 585. Q-N4 ch K-B3 586. Q-N3 ch K-B3 587. Q-N4 ch K-B3 588. Q-N3 ch K-B3 589. Q-N4 ch K-B3 590. Q-N3 ch K-B3 591. Q-N4 ch K-B3 592. Q-N3 ch K-B3 593. Q-N4 ch K-B3 594. Q-N3 ch K-B3 595. Q-N4 ch K-B3 596. Q-N3 ch K-B3 597. Q-N4 ch K-B3 598. Q-N3 ch K-B3 599. Q-N4 ch K-B3 600. Q-N3 ch K-B3 601. Q-N4 ch K-B3 602. Q-N3 ch K-B3 603. Q-N4 ch K-B3 604. Q-N3 ch K-B3 605. Q-N4 ch K-B3 606. Q-N3 ch K-B3 607. Q-N4 ch K-B3 608. Q-N3 ch K-B3 609. Q-N4 ch K-B3 610. Q-N3 ch K-B3 611. Q-N4 ch K-B3 612. Q-N3 ch K-B3 613. Q-N4 ch K-B3 614. Q-N3 ch K-B3 615. Q-N4 ch K-B3 616. Q-N3 ch K-B3 617. Q-N4 ch K-B3 618. Q-N3 ch K-B3 619. Q-N4 ch K-B3 620. Q-N3 ch K-B3 621. Q-N4 ch K-B3 622. Q-N3 ch K-B3 623. Q-N4 ch K-B3 624. Q-N3 ch K-B3 625. Q-N4 ch K-B3 626. Q-N3 ch K-B3 627. Q-N4 ch K-B3 628. Q-N3 ch K-B3 629. Q-N4 ch K-B3 630. Q-N3 ch K-B3 631. Q-N4 ch K-B3 632. Q-N3 ch K-B3 633. Q-N4 ch K-B3 634. Q-N3 ch K-B3 635. Q-N4 ch K-B3 636. Q-N3 ch K-B3 637. Q-N4 ch K-B3 638. Q-N3 ch K-B3 639. Q-N4 ch K-B3 640. Q-N3 ch K-B3 641. Q-N4 ch K-B3 642. Q-N3 ch K-B3 643. Q-N4 ch K-B3 644. Q-N3 ch K-B3 645. Q-N4 ch K-B3 646. Q-N3 ch K-B3 647. Q-N4 ch K-B3 648. Q-N3 ch K-B3 649. Q-N4 ch K-B3 650. Q-N3 ch K-B3 651. Q-N4 ch K-B3 652. Q-N3 ch K-B3 653. Q-N4 ch K-B3 654. Q-N3 ch K-B3 655. Q-N4 ch K-B3 656. Q-N3 ch K-B3 657. Q-N4 ch K-B3 658. Q-N3 ch K-B3 659. Q-N4 ch K-B3 660. Q-N3 ch K-B3 661. Q-N4 ch K-B3 662. Q-N3 ch K-B3 663. Q-N4 ch K-B3 664. Q-N3 ch K-B3 665. Q-N4 ch K-B3 666. Q-N3 ch K-B3 667. Q-N4 ch K-B3 668. Q-N3 ch K-B3 669. Q-N4 ch K-B3 670. Q-N3 ch K-B3 671. Q-N4 ch K-B3 672. Q-N3 ch K-B3 673. Q-N4 ch K-B3 674. Q-N3 ch K-B3 675. Q-N4 ch K-B3 676. Q-N3 ch K-B3 677. Q-N4 ch K-B3 678. Q-N3 ch K-B3 679. Q-N4 ch K-B3 680. Q-N3 ch K-B3 681. Q-N4 ch K-B3 682. Q-N3 ch K-B3 683. Q-N4 ch K-B3 684. Q-N3 ch K-B3 685. Q-N4 ch K-B3 686. Q-N3 ch K-B3 687. Q-N4 ch K-B3 688. Q-N3 ch K-B3 689. Q-N4 ch K-B3 690. Q-N3 ch K-B3 691. Q-N4 ch K-B3 692. Q-N3 ch K-B3 693. Q-N4 ch K-B3 694. Q-N3 ch K-B3 695. Q-N4 ch K-B3 696. Q-N3 ch K-B3 697. Q-N4 ch K-B3 698. Q-N3 ch K-B3 699. Q-N4 ch K-B3 700. Q-N3 ch K-B3 701. Q-N4 ch K-B3 702. Q-N3 ch K-B3 703. Q-N4 ch K-B3 704. Q-N3 ch K-B3 705. Q-N4 ch K-B3 706. Q-N3 ch K-B3 707. Q-N4 ch K-B3 708. Q-N3 ch K-B3 709. Q-N4 ch K-B3 710. Q-N3 ch K-B3 711. Q-N4 ch K-B3 712. Q-N3 ch K-B3 713. Q-N4 ch K-B3 714. Q-N3 ch K-B3 715. Q-N4 ch K-B3 716. Q-N3 ch K-B3 717. Q-N4 ch K-B3 718. Q-N3 ch K-B3 719. 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## SITUATIONS

### CUMBERNAULD DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

#### HOUSING & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICER £3,471-£3,906

(Plus expected award of approx. 7%-8%.)

The Corporation have decided to re-advertise this post. All who applied in response to the previous advertisement are being advised as to whether or not their applications are still under consideration.

The post of Housing and Social Development Officer has become vacant on the appointment of the present holder as Housing Manager to the City of Liverpool.

The New Town of Cumbernauld has reached the 34,000 mark towards its target population of 70,000.

Applications are invited for this post from professionally qualified persons who are experienced over the whole field of housing management. A knowledge of integrated computer methods, while not essential, will be of advantage. The successful applicant will be responsible to the General Manager for the organisation and functioning of the Housing and Social Development Department, the duties of which include:

- Dealing with all housing applications, including liaison with employers, local authorities and the Department of Employment.
- Allocation and supervision of tenancies in accordance with Corporation policy and Missive conditions.
- Assisting in sale of houses.
- Housing repairs, inspection and job specification.
- General corporation/tenant relationships.
- Liaison with churches and welfare organisations, promoting where necessary, existing in end co-ordinating various social and community activities.

The Housing and Social Development Department is NOT responsible for rent collection.

Salary placing according to qualifications and experience. A five-day week and contributory superannuation scheme are in operation.

Superannuation, subject to medical examination.

Car allowance, assisted car purchase facilities.

100% removal expenses and assistance with housing.

Application forms, which may be obtained from the General Manager, Cumbernauld Development Corporation, Cumbernauld House, Cumbernauld, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, should be returned completed not later than 24th September, 1971.

### LIVINGSTON DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

#### COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT OFFICER

Salary Scale £2,025-£2,751 (Under review)

Applications are invited for this senior and responsible post in the department of the Property Manager and Social Relations Officer. The town of Livingston has a target population of 100,000; the present population is 15,000. There are 28 industrial concerns and about 150/160 organisations relating to leisure time activities.

The person appointed will have wide experience over the whole field of community development and, with the assistance of a small staff, will be responsible for:

- liaison with voluntary and statutory organisations
- setting up organisation for leisure time activities in the town, advising them on preparation of rules, constitutions, procedures, etc., and obtaining grants and other forms of financial aid.
- running a number of Community Centres.
- day to day working in co-operation with the Social Services of the adjacent County Councils.

The post is supernumerary under either the Local Authority Scheme or the New Towns Pension Fund. Housing is available to rent or buy and removal expenses will be met in appropriate cases. A Car Loan Scheme is operated and mileage allowance on duty is paid.

Application forms, which can be obtained from the Secretary and Legal Adviser, Livingston Development Corporation, Livingston, West Lothian, Scotland or by telephoning Livingston 31177, ext. 233, should be returned by 30th September, 1971.

#### CHEMIST—MANCHESTER AREA

Our clients, an exceptionally well known Brewing Company, are seeking a young B.Sc. who will eventually take charge of their laboratory team of 6.

Applicants may have specialised in bio-chemistry or microbiology but adaptability and willingness to expand are a more important qualification. Commencing salary will be in the region of £1,800-£2,000. Working conditions are excellent and removal expenses will be paid.

Initial interviews will be arranged to suit applicants whose names will not be revealed to our client without permission. APOY

Principal Consultant (Ref. HMO 7), Personnel Management Service, 47a George Street, Edinburgh EH2 2HT.

## Graduate?

If you are not yet committed to a career, the RAF may have good news for you.



Your degree can earn you extra seniority as an RAF Officer—in flying, engineering, teaching or other ground branches.

Consider the RAF in business terms; it has a payroll around 100,000, a budget of £500m, and it is committed to a rapid rate of technological advance in many different fields. Any business of this size and nature obviously requires junior managers of the very highest calibre.

It is in this light that the RAF regards its junior officers. Their pay, their work and their prospects all reflect this.

As a graduate, you are especially well placed; in the short term, you have antecedes of seniority; and in the long term, excellent prospects of reaching the RAF's 'senior management' stream.

Further information can be obtained from your Careers and Appointments Officers—or by posting this coupon.

To Group Captain E. Batchelor, RAF, Adair House, (TV82), London WC1X 8RU. Please send me information about graduate entry to RAF commissions.

I have/expect to graduate with a degree in \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_ Date of birth \_\_\_\_\_

Royal Air Force

We operate a world-wide coin trade business and organise important auctions. We should like to look after our clients' interests even better in the future and are therefore enlarging our team. We are looking for an experienced, active

## Numismatist

He should have specialist knowledge of the medieval and modern age, a university education and good knowledge of French and English. Foreigners who are fluent in German and one other foreign language will also be considered. The applicant must enjoy buying and selling coins. Perfect knowledge of this field is not absolutely necessary; we provide suitable training.

In addition to advising clients, duties include the cataloguing of coins and visiting auctions. The position offers opportunities for development and the possibility of independent and responsible work and is very well remunerated. A profit sharing scheme is envisaged after training.

Please apply, enclosing documents from which your qualifications can be quickly seen and stating when you can start and how much you expect to earn. Our agents guarantee strictly confidential treatment of all documents sent with your application.

**twd** Terra Werbedienst Gummersbach  
527 Gummersbach 31, Dieringhausen, Postf., Tel. (02261) 77016

#### NEW ZEALAND

##### MARINE DEPARTMENT

Applications are invited for the undermentioned vacancies:

### ENGINEERS

Career opportunities are available in the New Zealand Marine Department for qualified marine engineers or engineers holding qualifications such as B.E. Mech., M.I. Mech.E. or equivalent. Duties include the survey of ships, inspection of boilers, life and engine and the examination of marine engineers. Vacancies exist at district offices in a number of the main centres and at Head Office, Wellington, where examiners are located.

**SALARY:** Starting salaries based on age, experience and qualifications would normally be in the range NZ\$5,000-£5,750 with normal increments to approximately NZ\$6,500. There are good prospects for promotion to more senior positions and higher salaries in the course of time. (1 NZ\$ = £1.47)

**QUALIFICATIONS DESIRED:** The minimum qualifications required are First Class Steam and Diesel Engineering.

Please quote reference BU/13/52 when enquiring.

Motor Certificates but preference will be given to holders of additional qualifications such as Extra First-Class Certificates, H.N.C., M.I. Mech.E. or B.E. PASSAGES: Fare for appointee and his wife and family, if married will be paid. **INCIDENTAL EXPENSES:** Up to £36 for a single man and £48 for a married man can be claimed to cover the cost of taking personal effects to New Zealand.

A senior officer from New Zealand with marine engineering experience will be available to interview intending applicants in the United Kingdom on 4th October, 1971. Applications and general information are available from the High Commissioner for New Zealand, New Zealand House, Heymarket, London S.W.1, with whom applications will close on 23rd September, 1971.

#### QUALITY CONTROL MANAGER

Ransome Hoffmann Pollard Ltd. (RHP) require a Quality Control Manager for the Transmission Bearings Division based at Ferrybridge. The main products of this Division are Self Lube Bearings, Clutch Release Bearings, Fan Pump Spindles and Automotive Water Pumps.

The successful candidate must have experience of the most up-to-date Q.C. and Q.A. procedures in addition to which he must understand the difference between establishing procedures and the action which is necessary to effectively avoid poor quality, and resolve problems when they occur at the same time carrying out these duties at minimum cost.

Salary will reflect the importance of the position and will be based on experience and qualifications. Conditions of employment are as might be expected in a reputable company.

Applications should be addressed to the Divisional Personnel Officer.

**rhp** Ransome Hoffmann Pollard Ltd  
TRANSMISSION BEARINGS DIVISION  
Ferrybridge - Knottingley - Yorkshire

#### INTELLIGENCE UNIT

### Statisticians/Economists

- (1) Experienced STATISTICIAN with honours degree in statistics or economics to head social services section of Intelligence Unit, with opportunity to lead investigation of research and data needs for London Boroughs in this field. Applicants must have wide experience of statistical work including field surveys, preferably in health, welfare, children's or education services. Salary between £4,005 and £4,587 (max under review).
- (2) ECONOMIST with good degree in economics or statistics and at least two years' experience for section of Intelligence Unit concerned with statistics of finance, income and expenditure, etc. Salary between £2,156 and £2,162 (under review).

Details and application forms returnable by 24th September from the Joint Director, Department of Planning and Transportation. (A18/13/71), County Hall, London S.E.1.

**GLC** GREATER LONDON COUNCIL  
Dept. of Planning and Transportation

## Sales Representative

An expanding and progressive Company of Engineers' Merchants and Tool Dealers requires a Sales Representative to cover North West Lancashire.

Salary would be negotiable and subject to annual review. Ideally, the person appointed should be between 25 and 45 years, have an engineering background, and some knowledge of fastenings for industry. A proven Sales Record will be required and the candidate must have initiative and drive to take over existing accounts, and promote new business over all types of industry.

A company car will be provided and an adequate contributory Pension Scheme is in operation.

All applications, marked "Confidential," should be addressed to:  
Managing Director,  
**JOHN HEATON & SON (LEYLAND) LIMITED,**  
Mouot Pleasant, Leyland Lane, Leyland, Lancashire.

### SECTION LEADER ARCHITECT

Joshua Tetley & Son is the Regional Sales Company of Allied Breweries (UK) covering the North of England.

A qualified Architect is required to lead a team of Architects at our Leeds office concerned with the design of new licensed premises and alterations to existing premises. Knowledge of licensing work, though not essential, will be an advantage.

The position is likely to be of interest to architects at present earning around £2,500; a company car will be provided and assistance with relocation expenses will be available.

Applications, giving full details of age, experience, qualifications and present salary should be sent to:

The Personnel Manager,  
**ALLIED BREWERIES (Production) LTD.,**  
The Brewery, Hunslet Rd, Leeds, LS1 1QG.

**Allied Breweries (UK) Limited**

## tmi

### MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTANT/ SECRETARY — MANCHESTER

We require an accountant to accept the challenge of total responsibility for accounting, management information and supervision of a small office staff, with the specific objective of assisting the Managing Director in financial control.

This is an opportunity for a recently qualified man (ACWA or ACA/ACCA with some industrial experience) to join an effective management team in a garment making subsidiary of an expanding public company. Salary negotiable. Details please, including qualifications, age, experience and expected salary to:

Managing Director,  
**ASHTON & BARTON LTD.,**  
16 Irwell Street, Manchester 3.

#### TOWEL DESIGNER

W. M. Christy & Sons, a member of Courtauld Household Textiles Division, wish to engage a Towel Designer for their Design and Development Department at Drogheda, Manchester. Applicants must have practical experience of towel designing and be familiar with both conditions and dobby work. Excellent terms and locations of employment offered.

Apply in writing giving full details to the Personnel Manager,  
**W. M. CHRISTY & SONS,**  
FAIRFIELD MILLS,  
DROGHEDA, LANCASHIRE.  
Tel. No.: 061-370 3403.

#### A PROMISING FUTURE IN TEXTILES

should be yours if you are between 19 and 25 years of age, can think clearly, work hard, and are determined to become a successful

### MANAGER

Write to: Mr. A. Brown,  
Sir Jacob Behrens & Sons Ltd.,  
20 Chesham Street,  
Manchester M1 5JD,  
giving details of yourself.

### Atlas Copco

#### COMPRESSED AIR ENGINEERS

We are the world's largest organisation specialising solely in compressed air equipment for the mining, civil engineering and industrial markets.

As opportunity has arisen for a

### TECHNICAL SALES REPRESENTATIVE

to join the staff of our Haydock Compressed Air Centre to cover the CHESHIRE, LANCs. and N. WALES AREAS

The successful applicant will have a proven sales record and experience in the following compressed air fields:

1. A good working knowledge of the construction and plant hire industries in the area, who purchase portable air compressors with associated equipment.
2. A knowledge of quarrying techniques with advanced type drilling equipment and compressors.

Engineers who have a knowledge of compressed air and applications in these particular fields, with a strong desire to sell a technical product, will be seriously considered.

The successful representative will be based on our Haydock area office and will be backed by an extensive sales/service and technical organisation. Company car and expenses will be provided. Conditions of service include three weeks holiday and a contributory pension scheme with free life assurance. Salary by negotiation.

Please write or telephone: Mr. V. Ryan, Deputy Area Manager, Atlas Copco (Great Britain) Limited, Haydock Road, East Lancashire, Haydock, St. Helens, Lancs. Tel.: Ashton-in-Makerfield 78697.

#### C.E.G.B. NORTH WESTERN REGION

### INTERNAL AUDIT ASSISTANT

is required for the Internal Audit Section of the Finance Department at Regional Headquarters in East Didsbury, a pleasant area of South Manchester.

The job involves interesting and varied work as a member of an Audit team visiting Power Stations and construction sites over the whole of the North Western Region. A good deal of travelling is involved and from time to time it will be necessary to stay away from home.

There are excellent opportunities for gaining wide experience with projects of promotion within the industry. Preference will be given to candidates who have made progress towards a recognised Professional Accountancy qualification.

Salary will be within the range £285 to £1,200 per annum in accordance with the National Joint Council Agreement for the Electricity Supply Industry.

Applications to be on standard application forms obtainable from: Personnel Manager, CENTRAL ELECTRICITY-GENERATING BOARD, 825 Wilmslow Road, East Didsbury, Manchester M20 9RU, to be returned not later than 22nd September, 1971. It is essential to quote Vacancy No. E284/101/G.

## PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

#### EDUCATIONAL

### LANCASHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

#### TECHNICAL COLLEGES

**ON-UNDER-LYNE COLLEGE OF FURTHER EDUCATION**  
Senior 1 in MATHEMATICS and COMPUTING. Required for September 1972. Candidates should have passed O-level or equivalent in Mathematics and Computing. Applications should be sent to the Principal, On-Under-Lyne College, 144, Victoria Road, Bolton BL1 1JG.

**RAMSEY HIGHER SCHOOL**  
Senior 1 in MATHEMATICS and COMPUTING. Required for September 1972. Candidates should have passed O-level or equivalent in Mathematics and Computing. Applications should be sent to the Principal, Ramsey Higher School, 144, Victoria Road, Bolton BL1 1JG.

**GRAMMAR AND COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOLS**  
HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS  
1.18 years Comprehensive School reorganised from September, 1970. The Head of Department of Mathematics will be responsible for the school's approach and staff. Applications should be sent to the Principal, Ramsey Higher School, 144, Victoria Road, Bolton BL1 1JG.

**RAMSEY HIGHER SCHOOL**  
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# Frontier post of rural Essex

by TOM ALLAN

BRENTWOOD is the frontier post of rural Essex where it faces the sprawl of the Greater London. Twenty years ago, the population of this pleasant urban district was under 20,000. It is now 60,000—almost at its planned capacity—but the area is so densely packed with commuters that developers are tracking down every piece of suitable land and building houses for sale. There is not much left and there is growing pressure for the release of further land for development.

The green belt is worn proudly round the town's midriff and, so far, has prevented serious inflation of the development area. In fact a wedge of green drives right into the heart of the town, almost into the free-lined but bustling High Street which has itself slowly veered towards modernity over the years—losing some but by no means all of its timbered gables once suitable only for dwarfs or the most restrained shoppers.

The town has two principal railway stations on the line from Liverpool Street—Brentwood, serving Brentwood, Warley, South Weald, and Pilgrims Hatch, and Shenfield which serves Shenfield and Hutton. There is a third at West Horndon which serves that village and those residents of Ingrave and Herongate who prefer it to Brentwood and this connects with Fenchurch Street. The greater part of the area has now merged into one town instead of a number of independent villages and only the local residents are jealous of their parish boundaries which give the privilege of address and, in some cases, a bonus in land and house values.

The Brentwood district is almost a property phenomenon. Its house prices have probably led the field outside London and increases in value since 1950 have been both substantial and alarming. The high growth policies have meant land shortages which have forced up land costs to a point where the knees tremble and agents wish they could manufacture building plots like garden sheds.

All because Brentwood has a lot to offer. Its stations are less than half

an hour from Liverpool Street or Fenchurch Street at about 212 a month. It is something of an educational centre for both boys and girls. In spite of the rise in population, there is a wealth of protected open space and trees as thick as spring crocuses. It is on the A12 along which the local residents can tow their boats to the sea and on the A127 which points to Southend's shops and shrimps. It has some established industry like photographic film and vacuum flasks, nothing too heavy, of course, and the Ford Motor Company has its gigantic United Kingdom headquarters amid the chestnuts at Warley.

The town has balance in spite of the fact that hundreds of council houses were built in the 1950s by "exporting" London authorities. The exports themselves have happily integrated into the community and now they too would probably frown on any attempt to abrogate the green belt for which the majority have developed a real affection. Public services have done well to keep pace with rapid development—a quite commendable achievement on the part of the local authority but once or twice the strain has shown and there have been sizeable extensions to sewage disposal works amounting to almost total reconstruction.

## Rail services

One factor influencing house prices has been the constantly improving Eastern Region rail services. The fact of the railway—the speed and, generally, the reliability of its services—has attracted people to the area. When building boomed in 1954, neighbourhoods like the Shenfield Park Estates were quickly completed and, on the second-hand-house market, houses there are as popular now as they always were. The Long Ridings Estate at Hutton and several estates in Brentwood and Shenfield have increased the stock of smaller houses and bungalows to balance the big "residences" on Hutton Mount and in the older parts of Shenfield. Much of the development was infilling and

some hackland sites were developed and, together with the infilling, to meet demand.

Demand and prices were given a lift when Ford opened the Warley office and began to introduce American and German executives. And now demand and land shortages have so lifted prices that they must be among the highest in the country for their kind—particularly as the area is not traditionally "stockbroker" after the Surrey fashion. But prices do vary within the town. An average-size family house on Hutton Mount, for example, has a higher price tag than the same house type anywhere else in the district. There is little, if anything, under £15,000 on Hutton Mount these days and some of the larger houses there, if they were to come on the market, would reach very high figures indeed. New four-bedroom houses being built on the fringe of the Hutton Mount area are about the £15,000 level and elsewhere in the district this popular size is on offer on some sites at only a little less.

Land costs will certainly maintain high price levels. A plot of about one third of an acre on Hutton Mount with a planning permission for one house only was put on the market earlier this year at £9,000 and was sold, apparently without difficulty. A new-war hungalow built on an over-generous plot elsewhere in the district was recently demolished to make way for four detached houses. Land hunger is making cannibals of the developers. But in spite of high costs, those who have acquired property in the area have no complaint. Rising values have protected and enhanced their investments well beyond the average and there is every indication that this trend will continue. The problem, of course, is realisation of the investment. A Brentwood, Shenfield, or Hutton resident would have to move far into and beyond the marshes—even to distant Colchester—to gain worthwhile advantage. Outside the district, prices do drop steadily, but the word drop is relative to this most prosperous frontier post jealously guarding its green belt and its property prices against attack.

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# Bank man is 'kidnapped' by raiders

By JOHN WINDSOR

An armed gang escaped with over £100,000 from a bank yesterday after holding the bank's sub-manager prisoner in his home all night.

The sub-manager, Mr Norman Horne, was forced to open up the National Westminster Bank branch at Sunbury on Thames, Middlesex, after he and his wife Marian had been driven at gunpoint from their home at East Twickenham. The gang of four lay in wait for the 10 bank staff, held them up as they arrived for work, and locked them in a small strongroom. Mr Horne's keys were used to open the vaults.

Mrs Horne was later treated in hospital for a head wound after being coshed. Among the weapons the gang carried was a sawn-off shotgun.

Mr Horne said three men jumped through the doors after his wife returned from taking the dog for its evening walk. They held them prisoner until 6.30 yesterday morning, when they were taken, bloodied, to a van to the bank.

"As incoming members of staff arrived, they were taken at gunpoint to a small broom cupboard under the stairs. When the gang had finished ransacking the vaults, the staff were all herded into the main safe, where they were locked in. The grille was then shut and we were there until assistance arrived, about 45 minutes later," he said.

"While we were locked in we were hanging and shouting out for help, but it is a well constructed safe away from the public thoroughfare with double glazing, so it was not easy to raise the alarm."

"I was briefed on what I had to say and I had to carry out my part in the proceedings on the threat of the fact that my wife was kept on the stairway with a gunman holding a sawn-off shotgun in the back of her neck, so that if it didn't go right she would be the first victim."

"My wife had been coshed, but the only treatment she got was one I was allowed to give her with what happened to be available downstairs in the kitchen, which was a washing-bowl, a tea-cloth, and some Dettol."

Mr Guy Whitmarsh, the bank manager, said: "I was grabbed and shoved into a back room. He had been made to kneel facing a wall and was not allowed to turn his head. I was primarily concerned with the welfare of my staff, and decided we had better go along with the bandits' instructions, he said."

A local building contractor, Mr Alfred Hopkins, was also imprisoned when he arrived at the bank to repair a lock. He said: "When I arrived, someone ahead of me handed a letter to the assistant manager. He let me in and then he told me: 'I am sorry, there is an armed raid in progress.'"

"He told me the gang had the women as hostages and advised me to do as I was told. One of the gang forced me at pistol point into the ground floor vault. There were already seven bank officials in there."

Mrs Pat Robinson, a secretary who works for a nearby estate agent, said: "Police had to break down the back door with a crowbar. No one seemed to be hurt but the staff, particularly the women, were pretty upset. I took coffee into the women's staffroom and one of the bank clerks told me they had had a delivery of £118,000 on Monday. They said it had all gone."

## Lakes road campaign

The Friends of the Lake District and other amenity bodies are planning to hand out 40,000 leaflets in their campaign to stop the Government's scheme to improve the A66 so that it will become a main industrial through-route between Penrith and West Cumberland.

The leaflet also puts forward an alternative route, which is outside the National Park.



Ray Bellisario, a freelance photographer, with his fiancée, Anny Collin, in Haywards Heath yesterday. Mr Bellisario brought a private prosecution against Lord Snowdon who was fined £20 for careless driving. (Report, page 7)

THE Nationwide Festival of Light, which promises to be the most successful and most unusual revival since Moral Re-armament, was launched in an aura of darkness and doom yesterday.

There were Mr Malcolm Muggeridge and fellow moralists lecturing about moral decay and a somewhat sombre dispute over the Archbishop of Canterbury's refusal to bless the proceedings.

Colonel Orde Dobbie, chairman of the festival executive committee, pointed out the lack of a blessing at a press conference at St Bride's Church, Fleet Street. "I rang him up particularly," he said.

Mr John Miles, the Archbishop's press officer, said firmly that Dr Ramsey's letter of encouragement was the most appropriate kind of support. The Archbishop shared the festival's concern about the overconcentration of nudity and sex in the entertainment industry and would continue to pray about the matter.

And so it was that with prayers, but no blessing, Mr Muggeridge took sanctuary at the church, where he

rehearsed his views on pornography and decadence to journalists and cameramen before castigating the media as "dedicated to moral pollution" at a 3,000-strong evening rally at Westminster Hall.

There will be a nationwide day of prayer, regional rallies, and at Trafalgar Square proclamations to the Government, the media, and Church leaders will be issued, advocating a stiffer line against moral degradation.

Dr Trevor Huddleston was there, and so was Mrs Mary Whitehouse and a pair of young Danish moral campaigners who said at St Bride's that Britain would be in great danger by cancelling any kind of censorship. Cliff Richard joined the line-up at the hall.

The whole "unique exercise" — the reformers seem fond of military images — will culminate in a "positive stand for truth, purity, and

JOHN WINDSOR hears Muggeridge describe 'devil's arc'

## Prepare to meet thy gloom

light" by 100,000 at Trafalgar Square on September 25. Two days before, 200 Nationwide Beacons of Light will be lit on heights across all the land.

Meanwhile, judging by the literature, there will be little foreboding wasted on the immorality. Indeed, as Mr Muggeridge and his campaigners trundled out example after example of depravity, it became clear that the emphasis would be firmly on the darkness of the corruptor instead of the enlightenment of the corruptible.

Mr Muggeridge disagreed. It was a wrong impression, he said, and conceded in reply to a question: "There is no infinitely happier, more beautiful, more loving way of living. What we want to show on the 25th is that this light shines more brightly than ever."

Was not spreading salvation and enlightenment more radical than just making

light? Was not the cart before the horse? "There must be a level of practicality," he replied. "None of us would agree that there is any kind of absolute in it. It was terrible, for example, that people had to earn their living by publicly degrading their bodies."

Mr Steve Stevens, given his say as the joint festival's hon. sec., declared: "I have never seen anything take off like this. We are getting more than 200 letters a day. We could have filled Westminster Hall three times over."

The other joint hon. sec., Mr Peter Hill, said that he would not like to see a naked woman walk down the street, a view which failed to satisfy a woman journalist who doubted whether he had ever seen one.

Colonel Dobbie, who is general secretary of the Council of Social Service, was

quite sure where the answer lay. "These are some things we have to do. I may object to parking my car at a meter or paying 10 shillings excess. But God's laws are laws and we break them at our peril."

The Rt Rev. Trevor Huddleston spoke at the hall about chastity. He told the journalists earlier: "Pornography is an assault on human dignity. Anything which assaults man is, in fact, blasphemous. I would like the Church to be unafraid of saying that chastity is part of the Gospel. Advancing a stricter view of morality does not mean that we lack compassion — we understand people's frailties."

As if to prove that moral rearmament is well up with the times, the executive committee's statement of intent says that the first aim is "to alert and inform Christians and others like-minded in the dangers of moral pollution."

An appendix gives a catalogue of porn which says of "Oh! Calcutta!": "We are reluctant in this appendix to state what is actually portrayed, but if facts of this extreme obscenity are required reports are available on request."

The appendix lists the films "Myra Breckinridge", "Beyond the Valley of the Dolls", "The Exorcist", "The Devils", "The Satyricon", "The Last Days of Pompeii", "The Little Red School Book", and the pop-chart song "Wet Dream."

Mr Muggeridge told his Westminster Hall audience that the media's dedication to moral pollution sprang from its exploitation of violence and eroticism to make the strongest and most immediate impact. He spoke of "a devil's arc reaching from the gutter (the 'Sun', 'OZ', etc.) to the more rarefied and sanctimonious heights (the BBC, the Guardian, etc.)."

Pursuing his theme of a conspiracy, he said: "The whole thing is a great fraud or con trick to which many of the so-called intelligentsia have lent their support, more out of idleness than villainy."



Mrs Marion Horne, wife of the assistant manager of the National Westminster branch, arriving at Sunbury police station after treatment at hospital

## A bonus for the dustmen

AIRLINE officials at Heathrow Airport-London have found a new kind of excess baggage that never finds its way on to the planes . . . pornography.

Tourists, particularly Americans, are so scared of being searched during bi-jack checks before take-off that they are dumping their colourful souvenirs in the airport dustbins.

A Heathrow police officer said yesterday: "Of course all such literature should be handed over to the police." But most of the books are collected by airport employees. Some have made such a close study of nervous tourists that they can almost tell which one of 50 dustbins will be used for the quick drop as the passengers make their way to the planes.

The abandonment of embarrassing items certainly saves situations like the one that occurred when an American and his wife appeared for the search, only for the policeman to take from the elderly gentleman's pocket a book with a very lurid cover.

"Whatever is that in the police officer's hand?" said the wife, and proceeded to herate him in front of 200 other passengers.

## Varsity fall-off claim queried

By our Education Correspondent

Mr Jack Straw, president of the National Union of Students, said yesterday that a Vice-Chancellor's assertion that the rate of increase in applications for university admission was slowing down, along with the "scarce about graduate unemployment," could be "first shots in a campaign to restrict higher education numbers in 1980."

Mr Straw was commenting on an article by Sir Derman Christopherson, Vice-Chancellor of Durham University, in the "CBI Review." Sir Derman related the fall-off in applications to graduate unemployment and other economic factors in a situation where, "less of earnings" is taken into account, something like a third of the cost of higher education has to be met by a student and his family.

Mr Straw thought that Sir Derman's claim was part of an attempt to encourage the Government to cut back on the forecast in last year's Education Planning Paper No. 2 that there would need to be 833,000 full-time students in 1981. If it was not to be harder to get a higher education than it is now.

"It would be socially regressive to make higher education more difficult for those with a level of qualifications," Mr Straw said. Unemployment would not halt the demand for degrees: one of the lessons of the inter-war slump was that although possession of a degree could not guarantee a job, it was an advantage in a competitive labour market.

Inquiries yesterday suggested that there is evidence to support Sir Derman's claim although the reasons for the fall-off may be open to dispute. (In Sweden, the latest figures show a drop of 10,000 in the number of university applicants.) There are two points at which university applications are affected. One is by the number of teenagers who get two or more A levels, and the second is by the number of those so qualified who do not go to university.

For the past two years the University Grants Committee and the Department of Education have been aware that the proportion of the age group

gaining A level qualifications has been falling slightly below the growth curve that would be expected on previous experience in the fifties and sixties. However, the difference between the actual curve and the expected one was not large and no sound assumptions could rest on this difference continuing.

At the second point of decision, application to a university by qualified people, there is perhaps more important evidence of a decline in demand. At Leicester University this year, for example, there are about 14,000 applications for 1,000 places — compared with some 15,000 applications last year. As has been common in recent years, these figures conceal variations between a short-fall in demand for physics and maths places and a superabundant demand for the arts and social sciences.

At present it would seem too early to suppose that a definite trend against applications for university, let alone demand for higher education of all sorts, has set in.

## STOP PRESS BUY DIES IN LONDON

A boy, aged three, died in an accident involving an army armoured vehicle in Londonderry. Petrol bombs were thrown after the accident and civilian barricades built up in streets round the area.

## Motor lay-offs mount

Lay-offs among car workers in the Midlands mounted yesterday because of disputes at three different companies.

Most of the 9,000 production workers at Triumph, Coventry, may be laid off next week unless an unofficial strike by 400 engine assemblers ends soon. Four thousand have already been laid off.

The assemblers walked out on Wednesday in protest over pay rates for work on new Daimler. The company refused comment on a report that the strikers had decided not to meet again for three weeks.

The assemblers' strike and a walk-out by car components workers in the Midlands will make more Triumph workers idle at Speke, Liverpool. The lay-offs among the plant's 2,800 workers there will be progressive, said the management, starting today.

About 4,000 men at Chrysler UK, Coventry, will have no more work until next Wednesday. An overtime ban in the toolroom has caused a shortage of engines. The toolroom men are among about 10,000 engineers in Coventry who are staging one-day strikes each week over the withdrawal of managements from the long-standing Coventry Toolroom Wage Agreement.

The linked toolroom men's pay with that of production workers. The men have union backing. The British Aircraft Corporation at Filton announced that 368 jobs are available for 430 workers who were to have been made redundant. Most are with BAC's guided weapons division. Nine vacancies are also available with Panavia, Munich, which is building the European combat aircraft.

## Less smoke

Official flight clearance has been granted to the Olympus 304 engines which will power pre-production Concorde 01. Rolls-Royce announced this yesterday, and claimed that the engines represented a further step towards the development of smoke-free ones.

## TUC papers over prices

The TUC yesterday avoided exhibiting its deep differences about the need for a prices and incomes policy by adopting two resolutions so broadly based that Left, Right and Centre felt free to interpret them as they wished and then to unite behind them.

It makes a change from the constant rows which have divided TUC conferences over the past six or seven years. But it does little to persuade on-lookers that the unions have at last found the magic formula for safe and rapid economic growth.

Instead, they ritually condemned the Government for rising unemployment, demanded statutory price controls, a wealth tax, a major increase in nationalisation, higher pensions, a shorter working week, and longer holidays. Though they offered to cooperate with the next Labour Government in a growth package including "the planned growth of real incomes" (the latest euphemism for incomes policy), they came up with absolutely nothing but demands for Mr Heath.

The Government was also warned not to try and take on public sector unions in its effort to beat back wage inflation, and the General Council was instructed to organise, if necessary, "financial and physical support for unions resisting public sector pay devaluation."

In all logic this must be interpreted as meaning in the last resort a massive campaign of coordinated sympathy strikes if miners, dustmen, postmen or teachers get into bad trouble during the autumn pay round.

The miners will be discussing a massive pay claim with the National Coal Board next week, and the parallel with 1926 seems ominously clear. Yet my impression is that the threat of coordinated strikes was issued almost casually. Few unions have much enthusiasm for going to the barricades on behalf of their brothers in other trades.

An indication of the deep cracks within the movement, which the broadly based motions papered over, came in the contrast between Mr Alec

## TUC papers over policy cracks

By JOHN TORODE

Donnet (General and Municipal Workers Union) and Mr Eddie Marsden (Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers), who were both supposedly talking in support of the same proposition.

Mr Donnet came straight out with the unfashionable claim that the planned growth of real incomes was not just a Socialist objective but also because of its obvious fairness, one that would attract non-Socialists too. It was one of the rare occasions when any union leader has dared to claim publicly that incomes policy might not be just a necessary evil but a positive good.

Mr Marsden was not impressed. He came to the rostrum to make it clear that his union was firmly opposed to the types of incomes policy which had been tried in the past. What his union meant by an incomes policy was a strengthening of unions to enable them to win better wage awards. Having

redefined incomes policy in a highly original way, Mr Marsden found no difficulty in accepting it. Finally, he offered delegates perhaps the oldest maxim from the collective wisdom of the trade union movement: "The problem of unemployment cannot be solved within capitalism because capitalism can never change its spots."

The theme of the General Council's introduction to its economic debate, presented by Sir Sidney Greene, was that of economic growth and wage inflation was Britain's basic economic problem. Wages last year ran between 11 and 23 per cent in Belgium, Holland, Italy, and Japan, while unemployment had fallen. Britain's earnings had risen about 12 per cent but unemployment had shot up. "The difference is obviously the rate of economic growth," he said. "The lowest in Europe."

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